THE ENGLISH GRAMMAR,

Or

The Institution of Letters, Syllables, and Words, in the English tongue.

Whereunto is annexed

An Index of Words Like and Unlike.

By

CHARLS BUTLER Magd. *Master of Arts.*

Arist. Polit. lib. 8, cap. 3.

Grammatica addiscenda pueris utpotè ad vitam utilis.

OXFORD,

Printed by *William Turner*, for the Authour: 1633.

THE
ENGLISH
GRAMMAR,
OR
The Institution of Letters, Syl-
lables, & the En-
glish Congruity.

BRITISH MUSEUM

OXFORD,
Printed by William Turner, for the Author: 1659.

To the Reader.

THe Excellencie of a Language (ingenuous Reader) doeth consist chiefly in three things, [1 Antiquitie, 2 Copious Elegancie, and 3 Generalitie:] for the first the Hebrew, for the second the Greeke, for the third the Latin, for all the English is worthily honoured.

I. The Hebrew beeing the language of our great Grandfather Adam, which, untill the Confusion, all people of the earth did speake, must needes, for Antiquitie, have the precedence: but the Teutonick (whereof the English is a dialect) beeing the language of unconquered Conquerours, hath continued in its †primarie seat of Germanie, with little alteration, from the Confusion untill this day. For that of * Becanus (though Ortelius seemeth to favour his opinion) who did beleeve and maintaine the Teutonick to bee the first and most ancient of all; [even the language spoken in Paradise] may goe for a Paradox.

† Tacitus in descript. Germ.

* Verstegan, cap. 7.

II. For Copiousnes, no marveill if it exceede the Greeke, so happy in composition; seeing it hath words enough of its owne, to expresse any conceipt; besides the store of borrowed words, which by some change it maketh her owne; and from which, as well as from her owne rootes, by a speciall facilitie of Derivation and Composition, wee deduce infinite others. And of the Elegancie annexed to this Copiousnesse, the pure and fluent style in those numberlesse Workes of our curious learned Authours,

written of all Arts and laudable knowledge, both in Prose and Verse; the strong lines of our deepe Divines, the accurate speeches of our grave Sages, the eloquent pleadings of our subtill Lawyers, comparable to the exquisite Orations of Tullie *or* Demosthenes, *are witnesses.*

III. *An other propertie of an excellent Language is the Generalitie or large extent thereof: wherein noe tongue within Christendome may compare with ours. For the Germans, of whom our Fathers* [*the Saxons, Juites, and Angles*] *are a part, have spred themselves and their Teutonick tongue, (though in divers dialects, which time hath caused) not onely thorow all High and Low Germanie,* [*their primarie habitation;*] *but also in divers other countries, where their victorious hand, enlarging still their territories, hath seated them: as in Denmarke, Suedland, Lapland, Finland, Gotland, Norwey, England, and the East part of Scotland, even from Barweeke to the Orcades:* [*now the Isles of Orkney:*] *which the very language, differing but little, in dialect, from the Northern or older English, doeth shew. And therefore the Highland or Westerne Scots (which indeede are the* † *right Scots, speaking the Scottish or Irish tongue) doe call the Easterlings or Law-land-men (as the Welch doe us) Sassons or Saxons: likewise in the other Northern Isles, as Groenland, Freesland, Iseland, &c. even to the Hyperborean or frozen Sea. Neither onely these Northerne parts, but the South Countries also, whersoever they set their foote, have yeelded to their puissance: as France subdued by their Franks and Normans, Africk over-run by their Vandals, & Italie by their Lombards Gothes and Vandals: though in these parts their language bee mixt and much corrupted with the speeche of*

† Hibernia, posteriore tempore, Scotia etiam dicta fuit *Isidoro & Beda*, à Scotis incolis: unde Scotiæ nomen cum Scotis in Britanniam commigravit. *Cambden* in Hibernia.

the

the conquered people, whom they suffered to remaine among them. So that, not without cause, hath this Manly Nation obtained the name of German or Alman: which are both one, * Ger or Gar signifying, in the Teutonick, as much as All. * Verstegan cap. 1.

By these arguments, the excellencie of our Mother-tongue is sufficiently demonstrated: so that there wanteth nothing to perfection, but that which in the learned languages, as a speciall grace and ornament, is precisely observed, [a true and constant writing thereof.] For so certaine is the Orthographie of the Hebrew, Greeke, and Latin; that all Nations, though never so far distant in place, and different in speeche, doe write them alike: whereas many words in our language are written diversly, even at home: neither our new writers agreeing with the old; nor either new or old among themselves. Which gave occasion to † Sr John Price (wheither more tartly or truely I know not) taxing our Orthographie to preferre his owne: where hee saith, that foure good Secretaries, writing a sentence in English from his mouth, differed all, one from an other, in many letters: whereas so many Welch, writing the same in their tongue, varied not in any one letter. † Remaines, cap. 3.

Vnto this uncertaintie of writing, even among the Learned, is necessarily coupled a tedious difficultie, of spelling, and reading, unto the learners: who by our usuall naming and ordering of the letters, cannot attaine to the right sound of the syllable, which they stand for, untill long and painfull practice have beat it into their heads.

One ground of these two inconveniences, is the imperfection of our Alphabet. For, through the ignorance of our old Pen-men and Printers, it is come to passe, that

ſundry letters, of frequent uſe in our tongue, have yet noe peculiar and diſtinct characters: as* Sr Thomas Smith, occaſioned by this uncertainty of our writing, noteth. Whereas (ſaith hee) of neceſſitie there muſt bee ſo many letters in every tongue, as there are ſingle ſounds; the Latin letters are not ſufficient to expreſſe all the ſingle ſounds of the Engliſh. So that wee are faine to borrow, for theſe uncharactered letters, other letters, that have other forces of their owne; and whoſe names doe noe whit implie the forces of thoſe letters, whoſe places they are forced to ſupplie. Such are the Engliſh vouels æ and œ, expreſſed by the forme and name of dubble e and dubble o: ſuch are j and v conſonants, for which i and u vouels, under the ſame name, are made to ſerve: ſuch alſo are the Aſpirates, expreſſed by their ſimples and the letter of aſpiration. The names of all which, not ſounding the forces of thoſe letters, doe ſo little helpe the poore learners in ſpelling; that they are a long while perplexed and much hindered thereby. What a troublous uncertaintie is this, that e e ſhall ſomtime ſignifie a ſingle e produced, as in† Phariſee; ſomtime 2 e ſonant, as in preeminence; ſomtime æ, as in ſeeth monoſyllable, coquo; ſomtime æ and e, as in ſeeth diſſyllable, videt: Where you may note an other uncertaintie, *[th in the one ſtanding for t aſpirate, and in the other for d aſpirate;] although their ſounds bee as different, as the ſounds of t and d ſimple. And of thoſe letters which have their peculiar characters, ſome have unfit names to expreſſe their forces: and ſuch are h, y, w, c and g hard: ſo that the learners, by the naming of theſe letters, are newer the neere for the ſpelling of the ſyllable; but are apt to give an other ſound, which the wrong name rightly

* Rem. c. 3.

† vide æ and œ cap. 1, § 2.

* vid. Đ & Ŧ

rightly importeth. For who would not thinke that ach-ee *should spell* chee, *rather then* hee; *and* wi-ee wee, *rather then* yee? *likewise* c—a sa, *and* g—a ja, *rather then* ca *and* ga? *And for the name double* u, *it hath noe touch of the sound of the letter so called: it beeing indeede a name of the forme, and not of the force: the which* y *hath gotten from him.*

An other ground of these 2 *inconveniences,* [*uncertaine writing, and difficultie of learning*] *is,* † *that in many words wee are fallen from the old pronunciation: and therefore some write them according to the new sound, and some, for antiquities sake, doe keepe the old writing: which uncertaintie is as troublesome to the novice reader, as to the Writer.* † vide c. 1, § 13, ¶ 2.

These two great inconveniences therefore, of oppobrious cacographie & tedious difficultie of learning, wee shall avoid; if first wee reforme our Alphabet, by adding those uncharactered letters which are wanting, and giving fit names to those that want them: then, if wee observe in our writing * *the three-fold use of the letters; and lastly, if wee write altogether according to the sound now* † *generally received: observing onely certaine Idioms of our owne, with some few notes of Derivation from strange Primitives. By which means, the learned will quickly agree in one right and certaine manner of writing; and the learners attain unto a more perfect and ready reading in one yeere, then otherwise they have done in three.* * vide c. 1, § 13, ¶ 2. † vide ibidem.

Nevertheles, so powerfull is the tyrant custome, opposing and overswaying Right and Reason; that I doe easily beleeve, this little change (though never so right, reasonable, and profitable) will seeme to some harsh and unked

at the first: but after a while, beeing a little inured thereunto, I suppose they will rather wonder, how our ancient, eloquent, noble language, in other respects equalizing the best, could so long endure these grosse and disgracefull barbarismes. It were pittie therefore, that Tyrannie should alwayes prevaile; and that Reason, whose right it is to rule, should bee still held in subjection; to the obscuring of the honour of that, which is so dear unto us, [our renoumed Country and Language.]

These first Elements of Letters and Syllables, [partes of Words] being righted, the following Rudiments of Words [partes of Speeche] are certaine and easie; and much more compendious, then the Grammar-Rules, either of Greeke or Latin.

The welcome (ingenious Reader) which my former paines have found, emboldeneth mee to present this also to thy view; and once againe to expose my selfe unto the hazard of thy censure: which yet, if either my endeavours answer thy desire, or thy acceptance my love; I shall not neede to feare.

WOTTON Sept. 11. An. D. 1633. C.B.M.

Ad AUTHOREM.

PRompsisti BUTLERE olim, de quo Tibi grates
Debent Theiologus, Rhetor, Apummque φίλος:
Verùm sic paucis tantummodò consuluis: (etsi
Sic paucis non est consuluisse parum)
Hinc majus moliris opus: quòque integra constet
Gratia, es hìc cunctis utilis Angligenis.

S. W.

De

ÐE ENGLISH.

GRAMMAR.

CAP. I. Of ðe Letters.

§ 1. *Of ðeir sorts, kind's, and figur's; wit ðeir nam's, and uses.*

GRammar is ðe Art of writing and Speaking wel. Wic consistet in ðe Institution of Letters [Cap. 1,] of Syllables [c. 2,] of Woords [c. 3,] and of Woords Adjuncts [c. 4.]

Of Letters ðer ar many * Sorts; wic ar distinguised by ðe higt of ðeir bodi's. * *vide Ord. l. 1, c. 2, § 1.*

Every Sort hat 3 kind's [Roman, *Italik*, English:] and eac kind 2 Figur's [Capital, and Vulgar;] as in Example.

De triple Alpabet:

Containing in eac kind' and ſigur', de 28 Letters, beſid's de 8 Aſpirat's, uſed in de Engliſ tung.

bee, kee cee, dee,					ef, gee jee,			he,		je, ca, el, em,			
A	B	C	D	E	Æ	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
a	b	c	d	e	æ	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
A	*B*	*C*	*D*	*E*	*Æ*	*F*	*G*	*H*	*I*	*J*	*K*	*L*	*M*
a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*æ*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*	*l*	*m*
𝔄	𝔅	ℭ	𝔇	𝔈	𝔈	𝔉	𝔊	ℌ	ℑ	𝔍	𝔎	𝔏	𝔐
𝔞	𝔟	𝔠	𝔡	𝔢	𝔢	𝔣	𝔤	𝔥	𝔦	𝔧	𝔨	𝔩	𝔪

en,			pee, cu,		ar, es,		tee,			ve,	we, ex, yi,		ze,
N	O	Œ	P	Q	R	S	T	U		V	W	X	Y	Z
n	o	œ	p	q	r	ſ	t	u		v	w	x	y	z
N	*O*	*Œ*	*P*	*Q*	*R*	*S*	*T*	*U*		*V*	*W*	*X*	*Y*	*Z*
n	*o*	*œ*	*p*	*q*	*r*	*ſ*	*t*	*u*		*v*	*w*	*x*	*y*	*z*
𝔑	𝔒	𝔒𝔢	𝔓	𝔔	𝔎	𝔖	𝔗	𝔘		𝔙	𝔚	𝔛	𝔜	ℨ
𝔫	𝔬	𝔬𝔢	𝔭	𝔮	𝔯	𝔰	𝔱	𝔲		𝔳	𝔴	𝔵	𝔶	𝔷

de, the,	che,	khe,	geh,	fe, eſh,	whe.
Ð	Þ	Ȼ	Ƙ	Ᵹ	Ƥ	Ʃ	Ƿ
ð	þ	ȼ	ƙ	ᵹ	ƥ	ʃ	ƿ

De nam's of Letters.

De nam's of de Letters ſerv for de ſpelling of Syllables: and der'for' dey owgt to bee ſuȼ, as doo' plainly and briefly expreſ de forc' and pouer of deir Letters: as bee, dee, ef, el, dwe de forc' of B, D, F, L. If all de reſt wer' named accordingly; de ſpelling would' bee mor' eaſy: as for ſchollars [weider ſtrangers, or our own ȼildren] in learning; ſo for de maſters in teaȼing. See eaȼ ſeverall Letter in his plac'.

§ 1, ¶ 2.

Of de triple uſ' of Letters.

De triple uſe of Letters.

Letters hav' 3 uſes: in de du' obſervation wer'of conſiſte3

ſiſtes de Ortʒografi or truʿ writing of de Engliſ tung.

De firſt and cief is, by deir proper forces, comprehended in deir namʿs, to expreſ de truʿ ſound of de ſyllable, werʿof dey ar parts: as in God-ly-nes. I.

But wee havʿ in our languagʿ many ſyllables, wic having gotten a nuʿ pronunciation, dooʿ yet retein deir oldʿ ortʒografi: ſo dat deir letters dooʿ not nou rightly expreſ deir ſound. De wic etrour if wee wil correct; (as wee muſt, unleſs wee wil excuſʿ it as an † idiom) de qeſtion wil bee, Weider wee ſcoldʿ conform our writing to de nuʿ ſound; or reform our nuʿ ſound, and return to de oldʿ. † vid. III. infr.

For ſolution of wic doubt, It is meetʿ, dat, werʿ wee havʿ generally, or in de morʿ civil parts [as de Univerſiʇiʿs and Citiʿs] forſaken de oldʿ pronunciation, derʿ wee conform our writing to de nuʿ ſound, and writʿ as wee ſpeak: deedʿ, needʿ, ſleepʿ hart, *eangʿ, ſtrangʿ, angel, danger: not dedʿ, nedʿ, ſleap, hert, or heart, (wic is woors, vide cap. 2, § 2.) eaungʿ, ſtraungʿ, aungel. daunger, &c: as dey ar yet ſounded in de Norʇ, and werʿ not long ſincʿ written in de † bookʿs of Homiliʿs: and werʿ de oldʿ ſound is left onʿly by ſoom, and in ſoom places; dat derʿ wee reform de novel ſound, and ſpeak as wee writʿ: firſt, ʒird, bird, *dear, ear, hear, heard: not furſt ʒurd, burd, deerʿ, eerʿ, heerʿ, hard; vid. in cap. 2, § 2 Ea for a, and Eu for e. * For chaingʿ, ſtraingʿ, aingel, dainger, *vide* A in § 2. † *Imprinted* A. D. 1562. * Of dis ſort ſeemel to be Stir: for ſo wee commonly writʿ it, and proſounceʿ it Stur: but heerʿ our Speaking is righter den our writing: for in high Duitch it is Sturren, and in low Stœren: of which de Weſtern Dialect hath yet, to Stoʒʿ: ſo ʒurſt rader den ʒirſt, becaus his original is durſt: *vide* F.

An oder uſʿ of de Letters is, to ſew de Derivation of a woord: namʿly, wen wee keepʿ a letter in de derivativʿ wic is in de primitivʿ, dowg an oder dooʿ ſeemʿ better to expreſ de ſound: as wen wee writʿ perſon, dowg wee ſay parſon, becaus it coomeʇ of *perſona*: or wen wee writʿ reteiv, and ſay rader reteev. Alſo wen a letter not ſounded in de Engliſ, is yet written, becaus it is in de languagʿ from wencʿ de woord camʿ: as b in debt, doubt; e in II. 2.

Georg^e; g in disdeign, flegm^e, reign, sign^e; h in Thomas, authoriti; (*vide* H) l in salv^e; n in solemn, hymn; O in oeconomi; (vid. cap. 2, § 1. Æ & Oe) Ps in Psalm, receipt; and s in Isle; becaus des^e woords coom from *debitum, dubito, Georgius, dedignor, phlegma, regnum, signum, Thomas, authoritas, salvus, solemnis, hymnus, Oeconomia, Psalmus, receptum, insula*: yet writ^e not accompt, for account; dat beeing too far fet^e from L. *computus*, or F. *compte*, & too unlik^e de sound of de Englis woord. Lik^wis^e de Greek^e letters Ps, Th, & also Ph vouel (sav^e in * de end^s of Englis woords, & befor^e e or i wer^e us^e hath confirmed it) doo^e few de woord to bee originally Greek^e: for oderwis^e der^e is no need^e of Ps, I beeing sufficient to expres his own force: neider is der^e any need^e of Ph, our own Englis F having de force of it: nor yet of Th, seeing (but in de North) wee doo^e scarc^e giv^e any oder sound unto it, den to our Englis T.

* *vid.* Y.

III. De third us^e is to few soom idiom of our moder-tung: as nam^ly wen on^e letter is put for an oder, wos^e sound hee borrowe: as in he, we, evil; for hee, wee, eevil: in woman, word, words; for wooman, woord, woords: wen wee writ^e tall, and pronounc^e taul: (*vide* L.) wen wee writ^e vertuous, and pronounc^e vertuus: wen wee writ^e gaol, of de Frenc ** geol*, and say jail: wen wee writ^e Tham^s, or mor^e rigtly Tam^s, of † *Tamisis*, and say Tems: 2^ly wen e final is qiescent, and hath no^e sound; (as in Greek^e and Latin it alway hath) but serves on^ly to produc^e de precedent vouel: (*v.* E qiescent) and 3^ly Wen woords of divers sens and of lik^e sound ar distinguised in writing: as a boar, to bor^e; to buy, by; to, too, two: *vide* To *in Indice*.

* A cav^e or prison.

† First so called at Dorchester, wher^e de rivers Tam^e and Isis meet^e.

3. Mor^e over, Capitals hav^e in de beginnings of woords deir peculiar uses: noting nam^s, not on^ly proper, as Charls, Mari, London, Britain; but appellativ^e also, of things especially observ^able: suc as is de Subject or principal matter handled in a Book^e, as Grammar; or in any particular Tract der^e of, as Letter, Syllable, Word.

2 *Uses of Capitals* Of which see Orat. l. 1. c. 2, § 1.

I. An oder us^e of de Capital Letters is, to begin a Sentenc^e: as *Exod.* 16, 4. Den sayd de Lord unto Moses, &c: yea

II. *

dowg

dowg it bee but a Spee' of som person included in a Sentenc' of de Autor; as dat wie followe3, Behold I wil rain bred from heaven, &c. In de 9 vers [And Moses spak' unto Aaron, Say unto de eildren of Israel, Com neer' befor' de Lord, &c.] der' ar 3 sue included Spees: to wit, de Spee: of Moles to Aaron [Say unto de eildren of &c. and, in it, de Spee' of Aaron to de people [Com neer' befor' de Lord, &c.]

Cap. I.

§ 2. Of Vowels.

LEtters (of wat sort, kind, or figur soever) ar eider Vouels or Consonants: & des, eider Half-vouels or Mut's.

A Vouel ha3 a perfect sound, wi3out de help of an oder letter: and der'for' his on'ly forc' or sound is his nam': as a, e, o, æ, w, i, u, and y, wic is also a Consonant.

A Mut' or dum letter is dat, wic give3 no' sound at all of it self; but is apt, by de help of a vouel eider befor' or after it, to sound, and sew his forc': as b, c [hard,] d, g, j, k, p, q, t, x, y.

A Half-vouel is dat wic of it self yeelde3 a still and imperfect sound: de wic, by de acces of a vouel, is perfected: as c [soft,] f, h, l, m, n, r, s, v, w, z. So dat, of de Consonants, der' ar 10 Mut's, 10 Half-vouels, & c bot' Mut' and Half-vouel. Unto de Half-vouels may bee added de Aspirat's, d, 3, e, k, g, p, f, w.

A is in Englis, as in all oder languages, de first vouel, and first letter of de Alpabet: de wic, lik' i and u, ha3 2 sounds: on', wen it is short, an oder, wen long: as in man and man', hat and hat'. And befor' l it is sounded lik' au: as in also, palsi, fals, altar, alter, haltet: except f, v, k, l or m follow: for den al ha3 de sound of au: (*vide* L) befor' ng' lik' ai, as in eang', rang', danger, stranger; befor' nc' lik' au, as in eanc', danc', stranc', lanc'; and also befor' nd', as in demand', command'. A

E, de most rif' letter of de Alpabet, is eider sonant, E

or silent: and sonant perfect, or imperfect.

E perfect. E perfect is dat wic hat a perfect sound: (as in E-le-ment) de wic is not altered by de quantiti. Dis e is yet, in sum frequent monosyllables, soo rarim' set for ee; as in he, be, me, ye, we: and in soom oder words; as evil, devil: and ulwayes in de propositiv' particle Be; as in Begin, behold', beseech': (*vide* c. 4, § 2, Except.) And generally, wer' wee now sound and writ' ee, in soomer time's (according to de Duitc dialect) was written e; as lik' wis' o for oo: as appeereth in *Polychronicon*; (wic was printed A. D. 1485, in de 10 of H. 7.) and even in our Faders days: for de Bible of 1541, & de Prefac' der' of hath De, tre, her', ben, se, sem', ted', sets, tre, fed', feld', gev', nev's, ner', fet', met', swet', ded's, tev's, dep', kep', wep', tet', peces, priest, beseged, betwen', &c. for dee, tree, heer', been, see, seem', seed', seek', free, feed', field, giv, [for* geev] need's, neer', feet', meet', swet', deed's, treev's, deep', keep', weep', teet', pieces, priest, besieged, between', &c. As lik' wis' it hath o for oo in mon', son', son, sot', soted, sot', to, moe, wold, mozn', bok', tol's, com, comly, dom', monet, honi, moni, stod', understod', moved, yong, tong, wozm, lok', tok', fozt, &c. for moon', soon', soon, foot', footed, foot', too, move or mue, (wic in sound is all on') woold', moozn', book', tool's, coom, coomly, doom', moont, hoonni, moonni, (de ortografi of wic word appeereth, as by its sound, so by de Frenc: wo writ' monnoy with nn; and † o befor' n always sound oo) stood' understood', moved, yoong, toong, woozm, or rader yung, tung, wurm, (as it is in de Teutonik) look', took', foozt, &c. Most' of wic, for de tru' spelling, and reddy reading of Englis, hav' been advisedly changed: de sam' reason is for de rest: for wo woold' think dat b-e spelleth bee, or m-e mee; and not rader be, me? and dat d-o spelleth doo', or t-o-m toom, and not rader doo', tom?

** vid.* EE long c. 1, § 3.

† vid. O.

E Imperf. Imperfect e is dat, wic after l wit a mut' hath de sound of de Frenc e feminin' in *homme*, *table*, & de lik'; or rader addeth noting to dat sound, wic de mut' and semivouel

doo'

dooe mak' of demſelvs: as in able, tabernacle, cradle, ladle, apple, ſaddle, muſſle, eagle, people, apple, title: wie is not ſo after r: baldowg ſoom, for de ancient Saxon word aker, writ' acre. De Frenc̄ indeed dey' in lik' manner plac' e after r wit a mut', as in *maugre*, of *malgre*: wie, beeing mad' Engliſh, wee writ' and ſound mauger. So dey writ' *ordre*, *miniſtre*, *lettre*, *chambre*, *monſtre*: for wie wee hav' order, maſter, letter, camber, monſter: dey writ' *ſepulchre*, of *ſepulchrum*; wie in Engliſh is to bee written ſepulker: de Latin *ch* beeing turned into de Engliſh k [an Aſpirat' of de ſam' fore': *vid.* C in § 5: but for *maſſacre*, unles wee eang' de c into k, dat muſt keep' his nativ' orthografi.

E ſilent or quieſcent ſee in de next §. *E ſilent.*

O, as E, hath but on' ſound, weider it bee long or ſort: but as e is ſoomtim' put for ee, ſo is o for oo: as in deſe monoſyllables, do', do'ſt, do'th, to, wo, two: alſo after w and befor' m, or n, or r; as in woom, woman, wonder, wont, *wozd, ſwozd, wozm, wozſt, wozt, colwozt: alſo befor' der; as in oder, moder, broder, ſmoder; and in ſoom oder woords, wher'of der' is neider rul' nor reaſon, but on'ly de imitation of de Frenc̄: as in com', among, ſom', ſonn': *vid.* E *perfect.* But it wer' better dat every letter had his own plac': for wat need' on' hav' 2 ſounds, wen der' bee two to expreſs dem both? *yet not in ſworld.

Dubble E and dubble O, in writing, ſeem' diphthongs: but becaus deir ſounds ar diſtinct and ſimple, as de ſound of any oder ſingle vouel; dey ar rader to bee accounted vouels: wof' nam's muſt bee, as of oder vouels, deir ſound; expreſt by ſingle karacters: (wie yet ſhold not bee unlik' de dubble letters, dat hav been uſed for dem) oder wiſ' de two perfect ee in teedii', proeminenc' Bezaleel, and de perfect and quieſcent in *Galilee Phariſee, & Zebedee, ar not diſtinguiſed from de Vouel ee; nor oo in Bootes from oo in boot'. *E and OO.

*E quieſcent in deſ' woords, is der' for' wel added to e perfect. *Mat.* 2, 22, *Act.* 23, 6, *Marc.* 10, 35; as lik'wiſ' in deir plural and oblique *Mat.* 16, 1; and 20, 20: leſt e perfect ſhoold' ſeem' quieſcent; and ſo de woords to bee but diſyllables, and de vouel precedent to bee long.

Deſ'

Dese 2 Vouels ar familiar, and almost peculiar to de English: beeing little used in de Duitse, and not at all in de Frenc: aldowg dey hav' de founds of boz': of æ in deir ä; and of œ in *eu* diptong, and in *o* befor' *m*, and *n*; as œ œ œ œ œ œ *vous estes un homme honorable* and *qui mal y pense, honi soit.*

Betweën' ee and e, and betweën' œ and o, as in form, so in forc', is soom affiniti: so dat e is soomtim' put for ee, and o for œ: (*vid.* E and O) and as ee into e, and e into ee; so œ into o, and o into œ is easily ëanged: as in feed' and fed, bzeed' and bzed, meet' and met, zeft' and zeft; in *merus* and meer', *decretum* and decree, *excedo* and exceed: Also in goos' and gosling, soot' and sot, eœl' and eol', eois or eoic'; in mœv' of *moveo*; good of Sax. gode or D. goed; hœd blœd of de D. hoed bloed, &c. Yea and des' two English vouels ee and œ ar as apt to turn on' into an oder: as in dœ' and deed', tœl' and keel', foot' and feet'; in feed' and food', bzeed' and bzœd', bleed' and blœd, &c.

E and O hav' eac of dem 2 sounds: one long, and an oder sort: as greev' greew, soon' soon, &c. *vid.* e quiescent.

I, U. I and U ar boz' Vouels and Consonants: (as (in de Hebru) *kirik* and *Quibbuts*, *Jod* and *Vau*). de differenc' betweën' wie, was not by de ancient Printers and Writers so' du'ly obserued. But seeing dat in sound and forc', dey ar as different as any oder vouels and consonants bee; dey doo' better, dat distinguis dem also in nam' and form. See de Alpabet.

I and U sort hav' a manifest differenc' from de sam' long: as in rid' rid, rud' rud, din' din, * dun' dun, tin' tin, tun' tun: for as i sort has de sound of ee sort; so has u sort of œ sort: as in greew and griw; good blœd, and gud blud: *vid.* e quiescent.

* Which is an ancient Teutonik woord remaining boz' in de Saxon and French; and signifying a long hil, or sea-bank: of which dat seevish toun, [de shim' of England] is called Dunkerk. Wee hav' turned dun' into down, calling de hilli coast by de sea-sid', de Downs.

E and

E and i ſort wi�pe w, havᵉ de veri ſound of ū long: as in hiw, kneew, truᵉ, appeereꝫ. But becaus u is de morᵉ ſimple and reddi way; derᵉforᵉ is dis ſound de rader to bee expreſſed by it: as in duᵉ, truᵉ, ruᵉ, ſuᵉ, ſtuᵉ, bluᵉ, cluᵉ, cruᵉ, gluᵉ, Juᵉ, juel, muᵉ, nuᵉ, puᵉ, puet, cruſᵉ, cruet, ſuet, ſurᵉ, enduᵉ, ſluᵉ, ſpruᵉ, rulᵉ, pulᵉ, lutᵉ, ſlutᵉ, embꝛuᵉ, eſcuᵉ, enſuᵉ, &c. except derᵉ bee ſoom ſpecial caus of reteining de w: as in Liw (ſee Index) and in hiw, becaus in de ancient Saxon it is ſo written: in bꝛeew and bꝛeewer, becaus de Saxon and German woord is bꝛewen and bꝛewer; in kneew, bleew, greew, creew, ſneew, becaus dey coom of know, blow, grow, crow, ſnow, wiᵉ havᵉ w: and in fleew of fliᵉ, becaus an oder braᵉ is flown: but fluᵉ rader den fleew, becaus his *cognata* bee flay, flain wiꝫout w. But wy ar ſoom of deſᵉ written wiꝫ de diꝫong ew? woſᵉ ſound is manifeſtly different: as in dew, ew, few, hew, ſew, rew, ſew, ſtrew, ſew, ſtew, pewter, and de likᵉ.

U after G ſoomtimᵉ ſerveꝫ onᵉly to harden g: as in guilᵉ, plaguᵉ: (*v.* G) ſoomtimᵉ it is liqeſcent: as in guerdon, languagᵉ, languiſh, &c: likᵉ as anciently it was after c, as in cueꝫ, cueen: wiᵉ 2 letters ar nou abbreviated into q. ſee Q.

De Saxon u wee havᵉ in ſundry woords turned into o: and not onᵉly u ſort into o ſort, (wiᵉ in ſound is all onᵉ) as wen of duba wee writᵉ doob; but alſo u long into o long, as wen for durᵉ or durhᵉ, wee writᵉ doꝛ; for hurᵉ (of huren to hirᵉ) hoꝛ: (de Nederlanders call it hoer, as werᵉ wee ſay good, blood, hood, dey ſay goed, bloed, hoed) unto wiᵉ ſoom idly prefix w, it being neider in de ſound, nor in de original. De woord rigtly anſweꝛeꝫ *meretrix*: to wit, her dat is naugt for hirᵉ.

Y is boꝫᵉ an Engliſ Conſonant, and a Greekᵉ Vouel: de wiᵉ is crept into our Engliſ woords alſo. De vouel is ſounded as i: de forcᵉ of de conſonant is ſeᵉn in dis woord yarn, or yeerᵉ: and derᵉforᵉ is it unrigtly named wi; wiᵉ haꝫ in it de forcᵉ of w, not y: (for wi-a-r-n ſoundeꝫ

E, I

ſ i

U

ſ 2

Y

ƿarn, not yarn) but is rader to bee called yi: ƿiɛ namᵉ haƶᵉ ðe forcᵉ boƶᵉ of ðe conſonant, and vouel: as, ƿen weɛ ſpel ðis wœrd [yeerᵉly,] yi—ee—rᵉ ſoundeƶ yeerᵉ; & l—yi, ly.

Ƿ beeing a Greekᵉ vouel, is rigtly uſed every werᵉ in wœrds originally Greekᵉ: as 1 ƿrystal, 2 Ƿolypus, 3 Ƿpocryƿa, 4 Ƿpocalyƿs. And comon uſᵉ haƶ aloued it in ðe endᵉs of oðer Engliſ wœrds: in ſo muɛ ðat i and y ar in ðat placᵉ uſed indifferently: but i morᵉ in * Subſtantivᵉs, and Verbs; as bounti, commoditi, a liᵉ; to triᵉ, to eſpiᵉ, to † diᵉ, to * liᵉ: (unles it makᵉ a dipƶong, as in ey, ðey, may, ſay) and y morᵉ in Adjectivᵉs, and Adverbs; as my, ðy, wy, by, many, tƶenty, ſoƶry, godly, humbly, hartily. Alſo wen 2 ii coom togeðer, y haƶ commonly ðe placᵉ of ðe former: as burying, marrying, dying, deɔnying; ðowg burri, marri, diᵉ, deniᵉ: and wen e followeƶ, as marryeƶ, denyeƶ; not marrieƶ, denieƶ.

* Specially ðoſᵉ in ti of ðe Latins in *tas.*

†* *Morior, mentior:* alðovgh oðer 2 Verbs of ðe ſamᵉ ſound and of differɔnt ſens, ar, for differɔncᵉ, written ƿit y [to dyᵉ, *tingo*, to lyᵉ, *jaceo.*]

CAP. I.

§ 3, *Of produncing* ðe *Vouels.*

ÐE Vouels, ſort by naturᵉ, ar produced or madᵉ long, eiðer by e qieſcent, or by adding a to makᵉ a dipƶong.

* E, *qieſcent.*

* It woouldᵉ help ðe learners much, that e qieſcent had every whereᵉ a different caracter from e ſonant: for the preſent a Comma tranſpoſed werᵉ not unfit.

* E qiëſcent, is ðat, wiɛ, beeing placed in ðe endᵉ of a wœrd, is not ſounded at all: but onᵉly ſignifyeƶ ðe former vouel to bee produced; as in damᵉ, madᵉ: wiɛ oðerwiſᵉ woouldᵉ bee ſort; as in dam, mad.

Except after C and G. After C in polyſyllables, wiɛ havᵉ not ðe accent in ðe laſt, as juſticᵉ, ediſiᵉ, ƿudenᵉ, temperanᵉ; and after enᵉ in monoſyllables, as weneᵉ, henᵉ, ðenᵉ, peneᵉ, e qiëſcent doɔƶ not producᵉ ðe precedent vouel; but ſerveƶ onᵉly to ſoften c. Alſo after g, wiƶ n or r beforᵉ it, e qieſcent doɔeƶ not producᵉ ðe vouel; but ſerveƶ onᵉly to ſoften g: as in reveng, cinge, ſtring, hung, ſpring, ſwing, plung, ſpung; barg, larg,

larg᷑, sarg᷑, earg᷑, berg᷑, forg᷑, worg᷑, urg᷑, burg᷑, purg᷑, scurg᷑, spurg᷑.

And dis produc᷑ing e qiëscent, being in de root᷑, is continued in de branches, [cases, plurals, persons, derivativ᷑s, and compounds;] as nam᷑s becaus nam᷑, mak᷑ing becaus mak᷑, tru᷑ & tru᷑ly becaus tru᷑, wis᷑ly becaus wis᷑, hom᷑ly hom᷑ward becaus hom᷑, wer᷑in becaus wer᷑, lik᷑wis᷑ becaus lik᷑, sav᷑gard becaus sav᷑, Galile᷑an bec. Galile᷑: so hop᷑ful, gat᷑-post᷑, flid᷑-drift, skote᷑hut e, and de lik᷑.

Yet wer᷑ e qiëscent has a vouel following in de branches, (de qantiti being sufficiently known᷑ by de root᷑, and by not dubbling de consonant) it is commonly syncopated: as in abatest, takes, slimy, spited, looking, boorden; (of abat᷑, tak᷑, slim᷑, spit᷑, look᷑, boord᷑) and in de plural of nouns in se, ce, ge. *vid.* c. 3, §. 2. ¶ 1.

Not᷑ heer᷑, dat if a consonant go᷑ befor᷑ s in de end of a woord; e qiëscent is set betwee᷑ dem: as in Jam᷑s, beside᷑s, tak᷑s [for takes.] In * Earl᷑s & alm᷑s it seemes unnecessary.

* For s in Charls is short, and so is it in alms, if l hav᷑ his proper sound: and if it be sounded as u; (*vid.* L) den makes it a diphtong, which needes not e qiescent to produc᷑ it. *vid.* Diphtongs long.

E qiëscent den being a sign᷑ of a long vouel, de absenc᷑ of it is a sufficient sign᷑ of a short: as in bil᷑ and bil, hil᷑ and hil, bak᷑ and bak, wad᷑ and wad, appeeres. So dat de dubbling of a consonant, wit de adding of e (as de manner is) is † superfluous: as in bille, hille, backe, wadde, &c.

The dubbling of Consonants.

† L indeed᷑ is soomtim᷑ dubbled after a in de end᷑ of a woord: but without e, and for an oder us᷑. *vid.* L.

Yet dis single consonant in de end᷑ of de root᷑, if * it hav᷑ de accent, is dubbled in de brane: as crosses, robbed, rotten, willing, confesses, preferred; of cros, rob, rot, wil, confes, prefer: as it is in oder woords, [brabble, baffle, biggin, buckle, bucket, follow, apple, barren, lesson, citti, pitti:] wie ting de veri sound, and sorting of de vouel,

* But in witnesses, trespasses, compasses, purchases, promises, &c. f is single, becaus de accent is in an oder syllable: so is p in worshipes, and t in profites, &c.

dœ'ꝛ reqir'; no oderwiſ' den in wœrds of de learned languages, [*Abba, byſſus, turris, pſallo.*]

B is dubbled by C, being a letter of de ſam' forc': for, in ſound, Packer and Pakker is all on'.

G ſoft and C ar never dubbled: for bodgger and paceer yeeld' an oder ſound, den our Engliſ tung dœ'ꝛ any wer' admit: but, to ſorten de vouel, d befor' g, and t befor' c, ſerveꝛ in ſtæd of a dubbled conſonant: as bodger, patceꝛ.

De dubble conſonant X is not dubbled; dowg Z bee: as in *Nabuchadnezzar*: *vid.* Z.

A long. A is produced by e qieſcent: as bak bak', gap gap', mat mat', war war', &c.

E long. E is produced by adding a; as bed bead, bek beak, beg beagle, beſt beaſt, bet beat: and ſœmtim' by e qieſcent: as in wer', iwer', deſ', der', ber' (*vide Indicem*).

O long. O is produced by e qieſcent: as in foꝛ', moꝛ', clok', moſt': (being ſort in foꝛ, moꝛ, clok, froſt) and in beſtow', below', beſtrow', foꝛ'ſow', &c: being ſort in fallow, fellow, follow, hallow, hollow, ſallow, marrow, narrow, ꝛoꝛrow, furrow, meddow, widdow, Beetrowg, &c. But in monoſyllables, o befor' w, being alwais long, needeꝛ not to hav' e qieſcent expreſſed: as in bow, bowl; ſow, ſowl; own, known, ꝛrown; dowg, cowg, howg, trowg; owgt, ſowgt, nowgt; &c: yet ſœmtim' o is produced by a; as in roaſt, goad, goat: being ſhort in coſt, god, got.

E long. E is produced by e qieſcent: as in ſtæd' *equus*, to ræk', of de D. roken *fumare*, bee'n, ken', creep', to freel', eev', &c. being ſort in deſ', ſtæd *vicem*, ræk of corn or hai [D. ræke] *ſtrues*, hav' bern, creepple, fræſland, even *par*, evil, deevil, weeſel, weevil, and alwais befor' w; as in græw, ſtæw, (*vid.* ☞ in § II.) and ſtæward (*vide Indicem*).

After E terminant dis e is ſeldom expreſſed: as in ſee, ſtee, free, glee, knee, tree, to ſee, foꝛ'ſee, agree, degree, decree,

trꝛe, &c: becaus in ſue de ſound of ee long and of e ſort is all on': and yet is it neceſſary in de deduced, fee's, tree's, † tree'n, ſee'n, degree's, &c: becaus in dem de ſound of ee long is manifeſtly different from de ſound of e ſort: as, in bee's and bee'n of a * bee'; and in beeſt and been of to bee, appeeꝛeth.

† as a tree'n diſh.

* E qieſcent is fitly added to ee terminant in dos' of de Noun, to diſtinguiſh it from the Verb: whoſ deduced ar ſhort; as dos' of de Noun ar long.

O is lik'wiſ' produced by e qieſcent in deſ' woords, coom', ſoon' moon', ſwoꝛd' boꝛd' affoꝛd', moꝛe' poꝛe', food' mood', cool' fool', coot' root', &c: beeing ſort in deſ', coom, ſoon, * moneꝛ, moonday, (wiꝛe, becaus o ſort and u ſort ar in ſound all on', (*vid.* § II) is alſo written munday) † woꝛd, woꝛk, blood, flood, good, hood, wool, wood, &c.

O long.

* Moons coming of Moon', is unfitly written money, which agreeth neider to de original, nor ſound of de woord.

† as it is in de Duitch.

After o terminant dey ad e qiëſcent, as wel in root' as branees: as ſoe', ſoe's, doe', doeth.

I is produced by e qieſcent: as bid bid', hid hid', gid gid', ſid cid', lid alid', mil mil', lim lim', kin kin', tin tin', ſir ſir': bounti, pieti, merci, pitty, ſort; to ti', tri', fli', repli', deſcri', eſpi', long: to di' dy', li' ly', *vide* in Y § 2.

I long.

But i befor' g, beeing alwais long, needeth not e qieſcent to ſignifi' it: as in nig, ſig, ꝛig, hig, higt, bꝛigt digt, figt, ſtigt, ſtrigt, knigt, ligt, migt, nigt, pigt, pligt, rigt, ſigt, tigt, wigt, wrigt; and in de branees, as higher, figs, figting, migty, rigteous, ſigtly.

Yet ic' in polyſyllables, [juſtic', edific', and de lik',] is ſort: wer' e qieſcent ſerveth on'ly to ſoften c: *vid.* C terminant in § 4.

U alſo is produced by e qieſcent: as in cur', duk', rud', tun', mul', rul', ſur', procur', uſ', ercuſ', lut', ſlut', &c: beeing ſort in deſ', cur, duk, rud, tun, mud, bud, gun, ſun, cul, ful, bur, mur, truſt, diſcuſ, but, cut, &c.

U long.

Y is produced as i.

Y long.

Diphtongs long. De diptongs ar by natur' long; and der'for' næd' not e qiëscent to produc' dem: as hair, aw, eat, ey, ew, eief, boat, oil, dou, fruit: on'ly ie, as de vouel ee, (wos' sound it hat) befor' w, is sort: as in view, liew.

CAP. I.

§ 4. *Of simple Consonants.*

HEderto of vouels: soomwat also is to bee observed in Consonants: wie ar eider simple, or mixt wit aspiration.

B De first of de first sort hat' on' certain forc': to wit, dat of de Latin *B*, or de * Greek β, or de Hebrew ב dagesed, as in babble.

* as it is nou sounded: for in my tim' it had in *Oxford* de forc' of our V, or ב without digesh.

† being compounded of man and woom.

B in comb, dumb, lamb, tumb, woomb, toomb, and de lik', hat no' sound, nor oder us': and der'for' may as wel bee spared; as in coom, crum, dzum, gum, plum, soom, sum, trum, † woman, &c: it beeing superfluously added in imitation of de Frenc, wo for toom', writ' *tombe*.

For aldowgh man doz' soomtim' answer to *vir*, signifying on'ly de mal' of dis rational creatur; (as 1 *Cor.* 11, 3. De hed of every man is Christ', and de hed of de woman is de man: and *Act.* 17, 12. of honorable weomen, and of men not a few: in D. van eerlick vrouwen, ende mannen niet weinich) yet is it often taken as generally as *homo*, signifying boz de sexes, yung and old: which in de low and high Duitch Mensche doo': (as *Matt.* 4, 4. Man shall not liv by bread on'ly: D. De menschе sal niet, van den brode, alleenlick leven: and *Rom.* 5, 18. As by de offenc' of on', judg'ment cam' upon all men, [in D. menschen] &c.) and der for', for distinction, de femal is called woo-man, i. a thee-man, or a man having a woom for conception and breed'.

C and G had eac of dem anciently on' on'ly sound: wic was hard; as in Greek' K and Γ: but, by borrowing many woords from de Latin, wee hav' also borrowed wit dem, deir soft sound. So dat C and G, as in Latin, so in Englis, hav' now two distinct sounds: & der'for', for de mor' eas in spelling, de learners may bee taugt, wen dey

ar

ar ſoft, to call dem cee, jee; and wen dey ar hard, kee, gee.

C hard. C hard is ſounded lik' k: nam'ly befor' a, o, w, u; as call, coal, cool', cul: C ſoft. C ſoft lik' ſ: nam'ly befor' e, i, y, and æ; as cellar, citti, cypres, exceed': *vid.* K.

G hard. So G hard is ſounded as ɣ [gamma:] nam'ly befor' a, o, w, u; as gaul, goal, good, gul, gul's: and in moſt Engliſ wordſ befor' de oder vouels: as geld, anger, dagger, eager, finger, hanger, hunger, vineger, geſt, get, target, togeder, geer', geeſ', begin, biggin, giddi, gid', gig, giglet, gild, gilt, gilti, gimlet, ginni-hen, gird, girt, girdle, giſe', gittern, giv, giv', gift, hanget, belonging, &c.

Aldowg ſom, to diſtinguiſh g hard befor' deſ' vouels from g ſoft, doo', in ſeom wordſ, inſert u between g and his vouel; in imitation of de Frenc: wo writ' gu for g hard as wel befor' a as e or i: as in *guarier, guariſon, guere, guerre, guimple, guide, guiſe*, &c. Proper nam's doo' vari': as Gifford, Gilbert hard, and Giffoꝛd, Gilbert ſoft.

G ſoft. G ſoft is ſounded as J: nam'ly befor' e, i, and y in wordſ derived of de Latin: (wic befor' deſ' vouels doo' alwais ſound g lik' j) as gem, generation, gentil, geometri, geſtur', giant, ginger, Egypt, &c. And as for doſ' Engliſ wordſ, wic, befor' deſ' vouels, hav' de ſound of j; ſom of dem ar conſtantly written wit j: as jeat, jelous, jennet, jeopard, jerk, jerkin, jeſt, to jet, juel, &c. and de reſt, (as gelli, gemow, gibbet, gin, and if der' bee any oder) deſerv, for uniformiti's ſak', to be uſed lik' deir fellows. And ſo ſall no man need', befor' deſ' vouels, to put u after g, on'ly to harden it; or e after g, on'ly to ſoften it.

C terminant. C in termination, wit e qiëſcent, is ſoft: beeing in monoſyllables alwais long: as plac', rac', trac', lac', brac', lic' or lyc', mic' or myc', pric', tric', fluc', ſpruc', truc': except after en, as in wenc', henc', denc', fenc', penc', ſpenc', &c.

And it is commonly mad' of t in Latin wordſ: as in grac', ſpac', vic', malic', prudenc', juſtic'; of *gratia, ſpacium,*

ſpatium, vitium, malitia, prudentia, juſtitia.

C hard in termination hath uſually k annexed, with e qiëſcent; as in lacke, licke: but, c and e bæing ſuperfluous, dey ar better written with * k alon', as lak, lik: wic ſyllable is mad' long by aſſuming e qieſcent, as lak', lik'.

* Dowgh in de deduced c bee requiſit: wher' it ſerveth, as a dubbled conſonant, to ſignifi' de vouel to bee ſhort and accented: as lacket', packing. *vid.* e qiëſcent.

G terminant. G alſo, both' hard and ſoft, is found in termination: if hard, with a ſort vouel; g is alon': as bag, log, ſtag, † prolog, dialog, ſynagog, &c: if hard, with a long vouel; ue is added: as plagu', rogu', progu', Pragu', de Hagu': (but leag is long by diphthong: and der'for' needeth not ue) if ſoft, with a ſort vouel; it hath' d̄ prefixed: as badg, lodg, knowledg: except wer' it followeth n or r: as in ſwing', ſcurg: (*vid.* cap. 1, § 3) If ſoft, with a long; it hath' e ſilent after it: as cag', ſtag': and der'for' d is il ſet befor' it in alleadg'.

† Deſe woords ſoom writ', as de French doo', prologue, dialogue, ſynagogue: not conſidering dat de French mak' de laſt ſyllable long, both' in Singular and Plural, as *Synagogues*: wher'as wee mak' it ſhort, placeing (according to de Engliſh rul') de accent in de for'for' laſt Synagog, Synagogs.

☞ But if de 2 Gee's, ſo different in fore', had, as oder different letters, different characters; de outlandiſh botch of ue, with oder ſcruples, and difficulti's, would' bee avoided. I could' wiſh der'for' dat de Founders did mak' ſoom ſmall differenc' betwixt dem: and, in de mean ſpac', de Printers may, for g ſoft, tak' de g of a different *ſpecies*: as Italik, if e woord bee Roman; and Roman, if it bee Italik; or eider, if it bee Engliſh: as in lodg, ſtag', lodging, ſtager.

De Tung is little beholding to de Pen: for wher'as de ancient Saxons, according to de ſound, writ' tung, and plur. tungen; wee commonly uſ' (no' man can tel why) to writ' tongue, with a wrong vouel and ue ſuperfluous. Soom have ſoomwhat mended de matter, and writ' it toung: but, de diphthong not giving de right ſound, wee ſhall doo' wel to return to our ancient orthographi.

D In D der' is little to bee obſerved, but on'ly dat our Saxon Anceſtors mad' 2 ſorts of dem; de on' with an aſpiration noted by a daſh, as in dat, dis: (*vid.* D aſpirat') de oder without, as in den, din, dun.

F is

F is dat in Englis and Latin, wic pi ϕ is in Greek, or pe ɔ in Hebru. F

F and V ar of affiniti, bot in sound, and framing of de sound: bot of dem bæing a soft puf betwen de lips, ner compressed: and der for dey ar easily ⟨anged on into an oder: f into v, in reef reev's, knif knivs, and de lik; and v into f, in leav left, bereav bereft, beleev beleef, and de lik: and wer as wee us f, as in fot, fader, and de lik; de Nederlanders us v; as in vozevader, &c: *vid* F *in Indice.*

G *vide in* C. G

H [de letter of aspiration] is rigtly named, in de Hebru, *He*: dis nam expressing, (as it ought) de vertu and forc of de letter: wic neider our ach nor de Fren⟨ *ashe* doo: for wer as he—a—t spellet hat; ache—a—t plainly soundet eat, and ashe—a—t sat. So dat I marveil how dis letter cam by dis nik-nam: (wic agreet mor fitly to C) especially seing our Ancestours de Duitc, doo rigtly call it Ha. H

H in many woords, originally not Englis, is not sounded: as in Rhetorik, Tomas, autoriti, heir, to inherit, heretik, heresi, * Hierusalem, homeli, honesti, honour, honourable, hour, hypocrit, hypocrisi, humble, humbly: not so in humiliti, horrible, hospital, hospitaliti.

* *Tetrasyllabum, of* ἱερουσαλημ *pentasyllab. for I which in de Greek is a vouel, in de* English *is turned to a consonant: and de vouels aspiration, dowgh it cannot bee sounded befor a consonant, yet is it expressed, to shew de woords original.*

J consonant befor all vouels, is sounded as *G* Latin befor e or i: as in joy: dowg de Fren⟨ sound it *zjoj*: giving j de forc of *zj*: *vid.* I vouel. J

K, as wel in forc as in form, is lik de Greek Kappa: wic hat, on and de sam sound befor al vouels. But becaus C hat de forc of K befor a, o, u, and befor l and r; der for de us of K is only befor de oder vouels, and befor n; as in key, keep, kil, knit, knigt. Wer for wee sold writ Calendar, not Kalendar: especially K

seeing it cometh of the Latin *Calenda*: and likewise Catarin, not Katarin. This indeed cometh of the * Greek: wer it is written wit K: but wy shold K bee more reteined in this word; then in *Catalogus*, *Catholicus*, Catalog, Catholik, &c.

* καθαρὸς purus.

K is used in terminations, as wel after a, o, oo, and u, as after any other vouel: and after l, r, and s, as wel as after n: as in crak, crak', cok, cook', luk, luk', talk, woork, desk, tank.

L

L after a and befor' f, v, k, or m, is vulgarly sounded lik' u: [or, wit the a, lik' the diptong au:] befor' f, as in calf, half: befor' v, as in salv, calvs, halvs: befor' k, as in walk, talk, balk, stalk, ealk, calkin, falcon, Halkin, Malkin: (wich two ar otherwise written, according to the sound, Hawkin, Mawkin) befor' m, as in alms, almond, balm, calm, palm, psalm, salm, malmsey: Also befor' l in the end of a word, as in all, ball, call, fall, gall, hall, stall, tall, wall, sall, admirall, generall, seuerall.

And this l in the root's is kept in the branches, salving, calving, walking, talking, alms-deeds, calmest, palmestri, balls, called, falleth, tallnes, &c. The Difference of this al, from a bot long and sort, appeareth in the sound of thes' woords, balk bak' bak, stalk stak' stak, hall hal' hal, mall mal' mal, wall wal' wallow, sall sal' sallow, &c.

M

After m soom doo' in soom woords superfluously ad b: as in comb, woomb, dumb, tumb, &c. *vide* B.

Q

Either u after q, or q it self, may wel bee spared in our tung. If q bee as much as cu, or ku; (wich the nam' importeth) then is u superfluous after q: for seeing c—u—e, or k—u—e spelleth que; q—e consequently wil doo' so too: if q bee no' more then c or k; then may q bee spared: for wat a needles superfluiti is it, to hav' 3 letters of on' force? Wich absurditi if wee wil not admit; wee must yeeld' q to bee an abbreviation of cu: and then wer' the ancient Saxons did writ' cuel, or kuel (for c and k so them ar altogether on')

on') cuetn, cuez, cueen', and de lik; (for wie wee nou grosly writ' quel, quetn, quez, queen') wee may mor' tru'ly and compendiously writ', by q alon', qel, qetn, qez, qeen', &c. And so may wee writ' words derived of de Latin: as qiet, qestion, qarter, (except wee wil retein u for a mark of Derivation *vid.* II. in § 1, ¶ 3.) let de Latins doo' as dey list. But de Frenc ar far from dis: for wer'as q alon' is as muc as k and u; dey mak' q and u no mor' den k alon', sounding que no oderwis' den ke.

De vulgar s haz 2 karacters: on' long [ſ] in de beginning and middle of woords; an oder sort [s] wic is commonly final: as in sisters: but de long ſ is mor' fitting in de end of dos' root's, wos' * brances dubble it; as crosſ, asſ, confeſ, becaus crosses, asses, confesez. S

s between' 2 vouels, as easi, bosom; also s de sign' of de genitiv' cas', or plural number, eider wiz e or wizout e, (see numbers and cases) as bow's, bils, houses, places, is alwais sounded as z: sav' after k, p, t, eider long or sort: as in taks tak's, caps cap's, cats cat's; of tak tak', cap cap', cat cat': also after de aspirat's d, z, g, ꝑ, and f, wic haz de forc' of p: as in bod's, swad's, lazs, swazs, zigs, howgs, paragraps, rufs, cufs, stufs: after wic letters z is not easily sounded. X Y S

Mor'over s in sundry oder woords is sounded as z: as, was, is, his, ꝑlaſ', to glaſ', to graſ', to greas, eas, peas, to eas, to pleas, to leas, deſ', doſ', loſ', noſ', woſ', giſ', wiſ', eeſ', to sqeeſ', to sneeſ', to freeſ', to emſ', to lowſ', to uſ', to ercuſ', to seiſ', and de lik'. And yet wee say glaſ, graſ, greas, a leas, dis, amis, lowſ', goſ', geeſ', uſ', ercuſ', to ceaſ', and de lik'. In wic uncertainti, becaus de rul's of distinction wold' bee many and tedious; it wer' better and easier for de learners; dat wer' de sound of z is, der' sold' bee de karacter also: wic in soom is used: as gaz', gaz'ing, a maz', to amaz', dazi, crazi, lazi, wizard, dizard, gizard, lizard, siz', a ꝑiz' or ꝑiſ', &c. * *vid.* E qiescent and the plur. number of Nouns. Z

Ti befor' a vouel sounded si: as in Mitius, genetation: T

unles

unles wer' it followeth ſ; as in queſtion, combuſtion: or in de deduced of wœrds in ti, [ſuch as ar crafty, lofty, hasty, hauty, naugty, migty, weigty, dainty, ſcanty, pitty, empty, &c. [as craftier, weigtieſt, pittieth, emptieſt, emptied.

W Wh hath taken his nam', not of his force, as oder letters, but of his ſap', wich conſiſteth of 2 U's: but de nam' dubble U helpeth not in ſpelling, becaus it ſeweth not de force of de letter: wich is plainly ſounded in dis nam' Ew or Whe: as wen wee ſpel eſ—o—we ſow.

Dis W is a Teutonik letter, uſed in Engliſh, Duitch, and al oder parts of de German tung: but not found in Hebru', Greek', Latin, or French. Wee hav' indeed' divers French wœrds written with W: but dey hav', in ſteed of it, *gu*: wer' wee ſay ward, warden, wardrob', war, warrier, wad, wimple, wicket, William; dey ſay *guard*, *guardien*, *guardrobe*, *guerre*, *guerroieur*, *guedde*, *guichet*, *guimple*, *Guillaume*.

X X is a dubble conſonant, having de forc' of c or k and ſ: as in box and buxom: wich ar ſounded lik' bocks and buksom.

Y Y conſonant: ſee Y vouel.

Z Z is accounted an oder dubble conſonant: but I ſee not of wat letters it is mad': it ſeemeth rader dat it is on'ly a kind' of *Sibilus*, as S is; dowg mor' groſ and inward den S: de wich, for affiniti, often borroweth de ſound of Z: as in eas, eaſt, appeas, appeaſed: *vide* S.

CAP. I.

§ 5. *Of de Aſpirat's.*

AND deſe ar ſimple Conſonants: de Aſpirat's alſo, having on' nam' and on' karacter, (as dey hav' on' ſound) bring eas and certainti both' in tru' writing and reading, by de lik'nes of de ſound betwen' dem and deir ſyllables: Wer'as de ſimple letters with de nik-nam' of de aſ-

piration,

piration, yeeld' no' ſuc ſound. For Tee—ae—a—t, ſounde3 taeat, or teat: but de—a—t reddily ſpelle3 dat; as 3e—a—n—k doo'3 3ank: wic ſound an ignorant learner cannot mak' of tee—ae—a—n—k, until, in long tim', wi3 muc adoo', it bee at de laſt beaten into him.

Neider yet wil de rigt nam' of de aſpiration and of de ſimple letters apart, doo' any better: for dee—he—a—t, doo'3 as hardly ſound dat: and tee—he—a—n—k, 3ank: and ſo of de reſt.

But dis de Teaeer may ſoomwat help, by calling de ſimple conſonant and de aſpiration, written in 2 karacters, by de on' nam' of de Aſpirat': wic hee ſall find' to furder de learners not a little: as, wer' it is written, Cild' ſhall 3ank, to ſay in ſpelling, for tee ache, *che*; for es ache, *eſh*; for tee ache, *the*.

Of de eigt Aſpirat's, [Đ, Ŧ, Ȝ, K, G, P, S, W,] 3 ar common wi3 us to de Greek's [pi Φ, ki χ, 3eta Θ:] and deſ' 3 wi3 3 mor' to de Hebru's [pe ɒ, kap ɔ, 3au ɲ; dalec3 ɿ, gimel ɜ, ſin ש:] de wic beeing, of old', altogeder aſpirat', (as * *Martinius* note3 out of *Hierom*) ar, nou, ſoomtim' mad' ſimple, wi3out aſpiration: to wit, wen dey ar noted wi3 a Dageſ: de oder 2 [Ȝ and W] ar peculiar to de Engliſ. See eac letter in his plac'.

* in his Hebru' Grammar.

Đ is an ancient Saxon letter, having a ſound, dat no' oder letter, or letters can expreſ: wer' for' it is marveil how dis ſo neceſſary a letter, and ſo muc uſed in our Engliſ tung, was let ſlip; and Th having a different ſound of its own, (*vide* Ŧ) cam' to be admitted in his ſteed: as in deſ' words: The, this, theſ', that, thoſ', thou, thee, thin', they, them, their, thowg, thus, then, worthy, * fatham, farther, farthеſt, murther, to bath', to breath, to ſeeth', father, mother, brother, other, gather, lither, wether, wither, whether, hether, thether, wheither, either, neither, together, &c.

Đ)

* yet wee hav' alſo fadam, farder, fardeſt, murder, wi3 a D; dowgh hee hav' loſt his dash.

But ſeeing der' is nou as muc uſ' of dis letter as ever; it is juſt, dat hee return, *quaſi poſtliminio*, to his own rigt;

rigt; and hav' his nam' and karacter, as wel as his forc' and sound, continued among his fellows.

Þ Þ is a letter of de sam' forc', and of as muc use wit us, as ϑ wit de Greek's. For as dey say ϑάλαμος, ϑεὸς, ϑίνω, ϑόραξ, ϑύμος; so wee say þank, þeft, þing, þorn' þum, &c.

Betwee' des' 2 Aspirat's, is seom affiniti: wic caused dem commonly to bee written alik'. For Þ is apt to bee eanged into Ð: as in swoþ' to swoð', loþ' to loð', mouþ mouds moudy, cloþ clod's to clod', souþ noþþ, soudern noþdern: and de simple D in Duitc, is as wel turned into Þ as into Ð in Englis: for, as wer' dey say, do', dan, de, dat, daer, du', broder, fader, moder, weder; wee say þo', þan, þe, þat, þer', þou, broþer, faþer, moþer, weþer; so wer' dey say dank, dief, dick, ding, dorn, durst, distel, dum or daum, donder; wee say þank, þeef', þik, þing, þorn, * þurst' þistle, þum, þunder.

* yet is it vulgarly written thirst, dowgh it bee rightly sounded thurst: *vid.* c. 1, § 1, ¶ 2.

Des' 2 Aspirat's Ð and Þ de Dut. and Fr. can hardly distinguis in sound from deir simple Consonants: but for, dis þing, wil say, dis ting.

Ȝ Ȝ is meer'ly Englis, used altogeder in Englis woords: in so muc dat many Englis woords, mad' of Latin, doo' turn de Latin simple C, into deir own aspirat' Ȝ: as Ȝain, Ȝair, Ȝaunt, Ȝanel, Ȝalic', Ȝappel, Ȝapter, Ȝast', Ȝastiȝ', Ȝest, Ȝarls, &c. of *catena, cathedra, canto, canalis, calix, capella, capitulum, castus, castigo, cista, Carolus*, &c. So of de Greek' χειραχὴ is mad' * Ȝyrc: dowg de Nordern dialect, keeping stil de k wit de Duitc, doo' þ say kyrk.

* Dis writing is agreeable boþ to Antiqiti, (read *Polychronicon*) and to de original: for *Upsilon* is alwais, in Latin and Englis, turned into Y; (see Y) not into V: which is mad' of de diphtong ου: as in *Urania Eubulus*, of Οὐρανία Εὔβουλος. And der'for' our Sout hav il changed Chyrch into Church: de Nort might as wel say Kurk for kyrk.

Lik'wis' wer'as de D. say kamelot, and de F. *camelot*, of *camelus*, becaus dat cloþ was first mad' of camels hair; wee say Ȝamlot, wic is corruptly written Ȝamlet.

De forc' of our Ȝ is muc unlik' dat of de Greek' χ: wic

wiꝭ is de aſpiration of kappa or ꝁ, not of Ꞓ, wiꝭ dey havꝫ not. De Latins indeed, wiꝭ havꝫ noꝫ ꝁ, ar fain to expreſ χ by *Ch*: but dey ſound it likꝫ Ꝁ, as de Greekꝫs doo: as in *Charites, charta, chelys, chiragra, chorda, chorus, chus, chylus*: De Germans writꝫ Ꞓh, but dey pronounꝫ it as de Greekꝫ χ: as in ꝁytch: and in de Princes Motto, I Ꞓ Ꝺ I Ꞓ N. De Frenꝭ alſo havꝫ *Ch*: but dey ſound it as our ſ: as in *chemin choſe*, ſemin ſoſe. So dat de ſound of our Ꞓ ſeenetꝫ peculiar to de Engliſ: beeing neider in Greekꝫ, nor Latin; nor yet in Duitꝭ, or Frenꝭ pronounced as it is by us in deſꝫ woords, Ꞓargꝫ, Ꞓeat, Ꞓek, Ꞓeekꝫ, Ꞓil, Ꞓildꝫ, Ꞓiꝫf, Ꞓolꝫ, Ꞓoſen, Ꞓyrꝭ, &c.

Ꞓ beforꝫ Ꞓ (as (a) ꝺ beforꝫ g) hatꝫ de uſꝫ of a (b) dubbled conſonant: wiꝭ is, to ſignifiꝫ de vouel precedent to beꝫ ſort: as in ꝁatꝭ, patꝭ, catꝭ, ditꝭ, ſtitꝭ; ꝁatꝭeeſ, ꝁatꝭeeꝺ, catꝭeeſ, cateing, patꝭeeſ, patꝭetꝫ, ditꝭeeſ, ſtitꝭeeſ.

(a) (b) Tuching dis uſꝫ of ꝺ beforꝫ g, ſee Ꞩ: and of a dubbled conſonant, ſee e qiëſcent.

Ꝺowg after a Conſonant it beꝫ alwais ſpared: as in beniꝭ, finꝭ, beleꝭ, fileꝭ, biriꝭ, Ꞓyrꝭ: and in ſoom oder woords, as wiꝭ, riꝭ, haꝭet, haꝭel, of de F. *hacher*, (ſee de Index) muꝭ, ſuꝭ: and ſoom writꝫ diꝭrader den ditꝭ.

Ꝁ haꝫ de forꝫ of de Greekꝫ χ; woſꝫ placꝫ beꝫ ſupplyetꝫ: beeing found only in ſuꝭ woords, as ar derived of de Greekꝫ: as ꝁoler, ꝁaracter, ꝁirurgian, ꝁaos, ꝁimera, Mikael, Tyꝁicus, &c. Ꝁ den having a different ſound from our Ꞓ, it is meetꝫ dat it havꝫ alſo a different karacter: (dat readers, not learned, may know wen to giv de onꝫ ſound, and wen de oder) wiꝭ ting de Latins neider coold doꝫ, becaus dey had noꝫ ꝁ to join witꝫ deir aſpiration; nor needed to doꝫ, becaus dey had noꝫ ſound anſwerable to our Ꞓ. So dat de Engliſh ꝁ, de Latin *Ch*, and de Greek χ, ar alwais ſounded alikꝫ; and nonꝫ of dem likꝫ our Ꞓ. Ꝁ

Ꞩ is a groſ or dubble aſpiration, uſed in many Engliſ woords: as goſt, laug, ligt, migt, hig, nig, naugt, nolwgt, eigt, weigt, toug, enoug, ploug, boug, colwg, dolwg, &c. de wiꝭ de Nordern Dialect dooꝫ yet rigtly ſound: and dey beſt, wiꝭ coom neereſt to de Welꝭ, wen dey ſay baughkin dzwgꝫ. Ꞩ

But

But đe vulgar pronunciation of đis letter haꝛ divers anomaliſ's. Moſt commonly it is ſounded lik' đe ſingle Aſpiration; as in nowgt, naugt, bowgt, caugt: ſoomtim' lik' đe ſimple G; as in goſt', wagen, of D. waeghen or G. waghen: (for waggon haꝛ no' ground, and đer'for' cannot paſ) ſoomtim' lik' F; as in laug, cowg, toug, enoug, being commonly ſounded laf, cof, tuf, enuf: (in wi€ examples đe Dipꝛong loſeꝛ on' of his vouels: in đe firſt 2 đe ſubjunctiv', in đe 2 laſt đe prepoſitiv' vouel) and ſoomtim' it is not ſounded at all; as in boug, ploug, weig, rigt, ſigt.

Þ Þ haꝛ đe forc' of đe Greek' Φ: (as k haꝛ of x, or ꝛ of Θ) to wit, lik' our F: and yet it is wel reteined, to ſew đe original of đe word đat haꝛ it: as in þantaſi, þiloſoper, þyſician. *vid.* § 1, ¶ 2.

S S is ſounded lik' đe Fren€ *Ch*: (*vid.* €) as in Sall, Seep', Sin, Sun', Sibboleꝛ.

W W is đe laſt aſpirat', peculiar to đe Engliſ, as € is: being found neider in Hebru', nor Greek', nor Latin, nor Fren€, nor Duit€: woſ' forc' is see'n in deſ' words, wat, wen, wer', wit', wey, weel', welp, &c. for wi€ đe Duit€ ſay, wat, wan, waer, wit, wei, wiel, welp, &c. So đat dis Aſpirat' W doeꝛ no les diſtinguiſ đe Duit€ from us, (đowg originally on' people) đen đe Aſpirat' S did đe *Eþraimit's* from đe men of *Gilead*, being all *Hebru's*.

Judges cap. 12, 6.

CAP. 2. *Of Syllables.*

§ 1, *Of Dipꝛongs.*

OF Letters ar mad' Syllables.

A Syllable is a ſingle ſound of on', or mo' letters. A Syllable of on' letter, is a vouel ſounded by it ſelf. A Syllable of many letters is eider a Dipꝛong, or a Conſonant-ſyllable.

A Dipthong is a single sound of two vouels togeder: Dipthongs ar in number 11: ai, au; ea, ei, eo, eu; ie; oa, oi, ou; and ui: in wse, wen dey end a word, y for i and w for u (sav on'ly in ou, *vide infrà*) is commonly used: as in example: bait, hair, say, pay; auger, naught, aw, straw; yea, flea, eat, meat; eight, marveil, ey, dey; people, jeopardi, yeoman, weomen; eunuk, rheum, deuc, leud, ew, few, sew, strew; chief, priest, brief, relief, field, sield, liew, view: (but ie in de end is not a dipthong, but a vouel longed by e qiëscent: as in crie, die, espie, and in de deduced *criër, diëth, espiëd) so boast, coast; oil, toil, boy, coy; fruit, suit, buy, build. Also dou, nou, cou, sou, mou, found, sound, ground, oul, boul, foul, our, hour, lour, sour, sour, *pout verb, (for de substantiv dey writ in two syllables † pouer) hous, mous, sous, out, pout, flout, sprout, stout, doubt, boug, plough, tough, enough, drought, mought, &c. In all wich de dipthong ou hath a distinct sound from o with de consonant w: as in sou and sow, mou and mow, to bou a bow, boul bowl, foul fowl, sour fowr, croun known, boug trowg, drought owght, &c. *vid* D in e qiëscent.

Ai, Au, Ea, Ei, Eo, Eu. Ie.

** vid. cap. 1, § 3, & 2.*

Oa, Oi, Vi, Ou.

** fundo*

† potestas

Æ and œ ar no English Dipthongs: de Latins, for de Greek αι, writ ae: for οι and de improper Dipthong ω, œ: bot wich dey sound as de single e: and de English for de Latin *ae* and *oe*, do bot sound and writ de single e: as in eqiti, Cesar, Egypt, femal, penir, feliciti, tragedi: of *æquitas, Cæsar, Ægyptus, fœmina, Phœnix, fœlicitas, tragœdia.*

Æ & Oe.

† Græcè τες γοδια, sicut κωμικοδια.

Dis was general: but nou, borrowed words of rar us, especially proper nams, begin to resum desc dipthongs, for marks of deir original: as *Æneas, Æquator, Ætna; Euboea, Acoiton, œconomi.*

Ee and Oo, in common writing, seem dipthongs: but indeed ar vouels. *vid.* E and OO vouels.

Ee & Oo.

De Frenc hav 3 tripthongs, *eau* and *ieu*: as in *beau*, and *lieu*: but wee mak dem dipthongs, by canging u vouel into v consonant, eider single or dubble: as lieptenant, liew, beawti.

Eau. Ieu.

A Consonant-syllable. A Consonant-syllable is dat, wie, beſid's a vouel or diptong, hat' on' or mo' Conſonants in it: as, am, aid, and, boil, burn, round, would, wrought, ſtrong, ſtrang', ſtrength.

CAP. 2.

§ 2, *Of Spelling.*

1 FOr de tru' ſpelling of Syllables, fowr things ar to bee obſerved.

Firſt de forc' of ſingle vouels, bot' ſort and produced, is diſtinctly to bee known.

E, O, OO. E, o, and oo, differing from demſelvs in qantiti, hav' yet de ſam' ſound: as in bek and beak, werry and wer' coſt and coaſt, ſot and ſot', coom and coom', ſoon and ſoon', wood and ſwood'.

A, I, U. A, I, and U, differing from demſelvs in qantiti, differ alſo in ſound: having on' ſound wen dey ar long, and an oder wen ſort: as in man' and man, fin' and fin, tun' and tun, appeereth.

E & I. E and I long hav' very different ſounds: as in heed' and hid', heel' and hil', weel' and wil', ween' and win', ſee'n and ſign': but wen dey ar ſort, dey ar all on': in ſo mutch dat de ſound of ee ſort is * commonly expreſt by i ſort: for wer'as wee ſay deed', heed' heel', weel', deem', ſeem', greem', keen', ween', ſee'n, ſeep', ſleep', feet', fleet', &c. with ee long; if wee wil ſorten dis ſound; wee writ' did, hid, hil, wil, dim, ſim, grin, kin, win, ſin, ſip, ſtip, ſit, ſlit, not with ee, but with i ſort.

OO, U. Lik'wiſ' O and U long differ mutch in ſound; as in fool' and ful', rood' and rud', moot' and mut': but wen dey ar ſort, dey ar all on': for good and gud, blood and blud, woolf and wulf, toong and tung, hav' de ſam' ſound.

A. E. Mor'over A hath ſomtim' de ſound of ai, and ſomtim' of au: Alſo E hath ſomtim' de ſound of E, and o of oo: ſee mor' cap. 1, § 2.

H. Next is de ſound of Diptongs to bee known.

De

De rigt ſound of ai, au, ei, eu, oi, ou, is de mixt ſound of de 2 vouels, were of dey ar mad: as bait, baut, hey, hew, coy, cou: no oderwiſ dan it is in de Greek.

Ai. But ai, in imitation of de Frenc, is ſoomtim corruptly ſounded lik e: as in may, nay, play, pray, ſay, ſtay, ſtray, ſlay: ſpecially in woords originally Frenc, as pay, baili, travail: dowg plaid hav loſt his natural ortograpi, and wee writ as wee ſpeak, plead.

Au. Au in Pauls and his compounds, Pauls-croſ, Pauls-eyze-yard, &c. de Londoners pronounc, after de Frenc manner, as ow.

Oi. Oi, in boy, wee ſound (as de Frenc doo) woë: for wer as dey writ *bois, ſoit, droict*; dey ſay *bwes, ſwoet, drwoet.*

Ou. Ou in de ſubſtantiv termination * our (as honour, labour, ſuccour) and in de adjectiv termination † ous (as glorious, gracious, proſperous) is ſounded as oo or u ſort.

* Subſtantivs in our, coom commonly of Latins in *or*, as honour, labour: but Latin Verbals, in *or*, begin nou to keep deir termination: as *Gal.* 4. *Eph.* 4. *rutor, paſtor.*

† Adjectivs in ous ar formed regularly of Subſtantivs, by adding ous or ſous: as of danger dangerous, of wonder wonderous, of miſchief miſchevous, of marvell marvellous, of right righteous, of outrag outragious: lik wiſ, in woords borrowed of de Latin, of ſcandal ſcandalous, of valour valorous, and of vertu vertuous, of vic vicious, of grac gracious, of ſpac ſpacious: de which, if dey wer formed of de Latin Adjectivs in *oſus*, ſhould bee written virtuous, vitious, gratious, ſpatious: aldowgh der bee ſoom few, dat hav noc oder derivation, dan of de Latin Adjectivs in *us* and *oſus*, der being noc Engliſh Subſtantivs, wher of dey might bee formed: as frivolous, prepoſterous, notorious, pernicious, prodigious: boiſterous ſeem s not derived; and covetous derived of a Verb.

I. Dis being generall, may bee ſuffered as an Idiom: but in oder ſyllables of ſoom few woords, wer of der is noc certain rul to bee given, it is not ſo excuſable: as wen wee writ bloud, floud, courag, ſcourg, flouriſ, nouriſh, young, youz, woulf, double, trouble, &c. for blood, flood, corag, ſcurg, floriſ, nurriſ, yung, yuz, wulf, dubble, trubble, &c. for de ſam writing haz an oder ſound

ꝺ loud, ꝓroud, cour, ſcour, mound, mouꝛ, coul, ſcoul, doubt, trout: and ꝺe ſam' ſound haꝛ an oꝺer writing in good, ſtood, bud, mud, ƀurg', purg', furrow, murrain, bung, gulf, bubble, ſtubble, &c.

Neiꝺer is ꝺer' any mor' reaſon wy in would, could, ſould, mourn, roum, † wouf, wound, ou ſcold' bee written for oo long; ꝺan ꝺat, for cool', pool', fool', tool', ſkool', ſtool, hoof', booꝛn', moon', doom', wee ſcold' writ' coul, poul, foul, toul, ſkoul, ſtoul, houf, bourn, moun, doum.

† for woof' of woven, as warp becaus warped or wrapped about ꝺe beam.

☞ Ꝺe caus of ꝺis cacograpi, wiꝯ cauſe�looseꝺ ſuꝯ difficulti and uncertainti, is a cauſles affectation of ꝺe Frenꝯ dialect: wo for ꝺe ſound of oo (wiꝯ in ꝺeir languag' is freqent) doo' ſoomtim' writ' o, (*vide* D in cap. 1, § 2) and oftentim's * ou: as ꝺey writ' *i, ai, oi,* and ſound *ee, e, woë*: (*vid* ai & oi *ſupra*) or as ꝺey writ' *en, an, aw,* and ſound *an, aun, ow*: for *entend, command, coſteaw*; ſaying *antand, coomaund, coteow*, &c. But, ꝺat ꝺey ſpeak oꝺerwiſ' ꝺan ꝺey writ', is no' reaſon ꝺat wee ſcold' writ' oꝺerwiſ' ꝺan wee ſpeak: conſidering wat an eas and certainti it would' bee, boꝛ' to ꝺe readers and writers, ꝺat every letter wer' content wiꝛ its own ſound; and non' did intrud' upon ꝺe rigt of an oꝺer.

* as in *mouton, loup* [*lupus,*] *troup, nous, vous, tout, touſ-hours, courb,* [*curvus*] *gouvir, hours, douze, mouvoir, ſouper,* &c.

Our. Ꝺe termination Our accented, is ſounded in two ſyllables: as in devour, deſtour; and in all monoſyllables, as our, hour, bour, flour, tour, ſour, ſour, lour, ſcour † pour Verb: ꝺe Noun is, for differenc', written in 2 ſyllables * pouer: and ſo ar all ꝺe Subſtantiv's in ꝺe plural number; as flouers, touers, ſouers: and ſoomtim' in ꝺe ſingular, not on'ly in vers; but in proſ' alſo.

† *fundo.*

* *poteſtas.*

Eu. Ꝺe diphtong Eu is diſtinguiſed from e wiꝛ v, as wel in Engliſ as Latin: and ꝺer'for' ꝺey er groſly, ꝺat, for Eunuk', ſay Evnuk': for Eutykus, Evtykus.

Ea, & Oa. For ꝺe rigt ſound of Ea, and Oa, ſee cap. 1, § 3.

Ea for Æ. Ea is ſoomtim' abuſiv'ly written for ee: as in * tear, yeaꝛ, appeaꝛ: for ſeeing wee ſay teer', yeer', appeer'; wy doo' wee not writ' ſo, ꝺat ſtrangers may read ſo?

* *lachryma.*

as

as wee doo' in de lik' ; beer', heer', neer', peer', &c. For ea hat an oder kind' of sound : as in bear, fear, † tear, *vide* € long in cap. 1, § 3. But appeer' (you say) hat need' to bee written wit a, becaus it coomet of de Latin *appareo*. If ea wood' ber' de sound, dat wer' soom reason : oderwis' wat is mor' usual, dan in de deduced to eang' a vouel ? as in bettu' of *virtus*, common of *communis*, second of *secundus*, moov' of *moveo*, prov' of *probo*, succeed' of *succedo*, creed' of *credo*, cleer' of *clarus*, appeer' of *appareo*. † *lacero.*

Dear [*charus*] (wer' of coomet dearling) differs from deer' [*carus*, and *dama*,] as wel in voice as writing ; ea beeing rigtly sounded as e long, not as ee : and weary (wer' of coomet wearling) hat de lik' sound and ortogrāpi : and yet soom, in pronouncing dear and weari, inclin' too mu€ unto ee ; and de deduced dearling and wearling dey sound as mu€ upon de a : : as wen dey say, It's better bee an old mans darling, dan a yung mans warling.

Lik'wis' * to heat seemet to bee rigtly written ; and de ancient sound to be according : not on'ly becaus I find' it alwais so spelled, as well in ancient as modern' writings ; but also becaus de *cognata* † heard, hearken, and eat hav' de sam' ortogrāpi : aldowg in hear and eat, soom corruptly sound ea lik' ee, and in heard and hearken lik' a. * *audio.* † *auditus.*

In heart *cor*, dis diptong hat de room' and sound of *Ea* for *A.* de vouel a. De ancient writing wer' of was wit an e, wi€ de Duit€ doo' yet keep' : and in de old' Bible it is most commonly written hert : dowg soomtim' der' also, and lik'wis' in de * Homeli's, (according to de received sound) it bee written hart : but de nu' mixt writing of e and a, wi€ seemet to particip at' of bot', agreet indeed' to neider : becaus ea is e produced, and bot' e in hert, and a in hart ar sort. Seeing der'for' wee hav' nou qit' lost de sound of hert, and doo' generally sound it hart ; if wee wil notih' de sound of our voic' by de forc' * *Impr. A.D. 1563. pag. 88. 4 times.*

of đe letters; wee must also writ' it hart, and not heart; wic is furder of đe sound đan hert: neiđer sould' dis let, đat hart *cervus* is so written: for as đey bot' ar nou sounded alik' wit an a, so wer' đey formerly written alik' wit an e: as yet đey bot' ar in đe Duitc. And đer', for' to affect a differenc' wer' non' nou is, nor heer'for' was, is vain and need'les; seeing đat polysema ar freqent in all languages: wic yet may wel bee used without ambiguiti in construction; đe woords conjoyned manifesting đe intended signification of đe *homonymon*, or ambiguous woord: as *Psal.* 42. Lik' as đe hart brayet after đe water-brook's; and *Psal.* 45. My hart is enditing of a good matter.

Eo, & Ie. Eo and ie ar sounded as e: as in people, friend.

Ui. Ui is soomtim' sounded mor' upon đe u, as in fruit, suit, bruis, bruit; soomtim' mor' upon đe i, as in buy, build, conduit, juic': in Duitc it is sounded bot' ways: soom saying Dutchmen, and soom Ditchmen. *vide* Ditc *in Indice.*

III. Firdly is to bee noted đe forc' of đe Consonants: and specially of đem đat vari: as đe hard and soft sound of C and G, bot' in sort and long syllables: đe not sounding of H and ođer consonants in soom woords: đe zelik' sound of s, and đe esslik' sound of t: lik'wis' đe differenc' betweem' đe aspirat's and đeir simples, and of đe sort and long e, &c.

Đes' zings observed, any single or lon' syllable, is easily spelled by đe forc' of all đe letters conjoined in it: as by C—a—r—l—s, Carls.

IV. De last zing reqisit' to tru' spelling, is đe rigt dividing of Syllables, wen đer' ar many in on' woord: for wic, divers directions ar given.

De first is, So many vouels, and diptongs, so many syllables: as in a—mi—a—ble, hai—nous.

2. A Consonant dubbled is divided: on' going to đe former, đe ođer to đe following vouel: as in bez—tow.

3. A Consonant betweem' 2 vouels goet to đe latter: as in ma—ni—fest.

4. Con-

4. Conſonants dat may begin a wœrd, muſt begin a ſyllable: as a–gree, be–ſtow', re–ſtrain.

5. Oder Conſonants ar divided: as in god–ly, wiſ–dom, wil–der–nes.

But non' of deſ' is generall. For

1. E qiëſcent, wer'ſoever, doo't not increas de number of ſyllables: as Jam's, lovs, to writ', book's, wiſ'ly.

2. In all, call, ſall, and de lik', dubble l goe't to de ſam' ſyllable. *vide* L'

3. X goe't alwais to de former vouel: as in mix–en, for–es, ex–ample: and ſo doo't de ſingle Conſonant in en–amel, in–ordinat', un–eaſi, need–e't, hear–ing, root–ed, &c: for letters joyned in de root', muſt not bee parted in de branees.

4. Conſonants dat may begin a wœrd, go' not alwais to de vouel following: as in ag–let, buk–ler, rob–ler, baſ–ket, raſ–cal, hat–ney, paſ–qil, piſ–mier, wiſ–per: (for wee hav' glad, clean, blak, ſcap', ſcald, know, ſqib, ſmart, ſpend) and ſpecially in compounds, and derivativ's: as mid–rif, mid–wif', hoſt–man, miſ–tak', tranſ–poſ', ſap–ling, meek'–nes.

5. Neider ar Conſonants dat cannot begin a wœrd alwais divided: as in morn–ing, geld–ing, long–ed, cat e–e't: (not mor–ning, gel–ding, lod–ged, cat–ee't) becaus letters joyned in de root', ar not divided in de branees.

Deſ' Directions der'for', bœing dus uncertain for de Engliſ, leav' wee dem to de Latin, wof' dey ar: & let dis on' rul' ſerv' us for all. Syllables ar ſo to bee divided in ſpelling, as dey ar in ſpeaking: and ſo conſeqently in writing at de lin's ends: as in all de for'cited examples may appeer'. De Latin's indeed', by de fowrt direction, divid' deſ' and de lik' wœrds befor' de conſonants dat may begin a wœrd: *do–ctrina, ſan–ctitas, ſcri–ptura, pro–ſperitas, ge–ſtus, qua–ſtio, a–xis*: &c. but it fitte't us better, to ſpel dem as wee ſpeak dem, and writ' dem as wee ſpel dem; placing de Hypen dus: doc–trin', ſanc–titi, ſcrip–tur', proſ–periti, geſ–tur', qeſ–tion, ax–eltree.

CAP. 3.

CAP. 3. Of Woords.

§ 1, *Of deir sorts.*

AS of Letters, Syllables; so of Syllables, Woords ar mad'.

A Woord is eider wit number and cas', as Noun and Verb; or witout, as Prepositiõ and Adverb. And des' ar eider Original, or Deduced.

Original, or Root' I call dat, wer'of an oder is mad'; weider it bee Primitiv', Simple, or Rect: Deduced, or Brane dat, wic is mad' of an oder; weider it bee Derivativ', Compound, or Oblique. So dat, in divers respects, de sam' woord may bee Original, & Deduced: as wordy, in respect of word, is deduced; becaus derived of it: and de sam', in respect of praiz-wordy, is original; becaus of it and praiz, praiz-wordy is compounded. So to estrang', is deduced of strang', and original of estranged, wic is his oblique. Lik'wis' *gratia*, grac', gracious: bak, bakward, bakwardnes; &c.

Number. Number is eider Singular, of on'; or Plural, of mo'.

Cas'. Cas' is de different termination of de sam' woord, in de sam' * Number and † Person; as man mans, lov lovd. Cases, in Latin, of Nouns bee six; of Verbs * mor': in Englis of eac sort der' ar but two: Rect and Oblique.

* So men is no' cas' of man; but an oder number.

† So lovest, and lovez, ar not properly cases of lov'; nor lovedst of loved; but divers persons of de Cases: unles you will call dem cases of Cases, becaus dey ar different terminations of de sam' Cases.

* Becaus every variation, in Mood', Tens, Number, and Person, is wit dem counted a Cas'. *vid. Rhet. l. 1, c. 23.*

Cap. 3. § 2. Of a Noun:

¶ 1. *Of a Noun Substantiv.*

A Noun.

A Noun is a word of Number and Cas, without difference of tim: and dat either absolut, or imperfect: [wich is called a Pronoun.]

A Noun absolut is de nam of a thing: wich der for may hav de article A or De befor it. And it is either Substantiv, or Adjectiv.

Substantiv.

A Substantiv is dat, wich, without an Adjectiv, may hav de Articles befor it: as a man, de man: but A, if a vouel follow, assumeth n: as an act, an able, an * honest man. Also A agreeth only to de singular: De to both numbers: as de man, de men.

* because H heer is not sounded: but wher it is sounded, n needeth not: as a boys, a heedious, a horrible beast.

Nunber of a Noun *Substantiv.*

De Singular number of a Noun Substantiv being known, de Plural is mad of it, by adding s or n: either with e sonant set befor, so making an oder syllable; or without it, in de sam syllable.

Plural in s.

De Plural is mad of de Singular by adding es, wen de Singular endeth in s, * sh, * ch, dg, * gh, the, * e, ce, ff, or x: as of hors, hous, trespas, witnes, clos, cowch, plac, pledg, cag, pate, ache, eyre, fiff, box; is mad horses, houses, trespases, witneses, closes, cowches, places, pledges, cages, pateres, aches, eyres, ffes, boxes: but † s in monosyllables, immediatly following a single vouel, is dubbled in de plural: as of cros, los, as, mes; crosses, losses, asses, messes.

* E quiescent in sh, ch, gh, ch, is not expressed in de plural befor es.

† *vid.* S.

De Plural is mad of de Singular, by adding s without e sonant, wen de Singular endeth in any oder letter: as web webs, rob rob's, rod rods, bee bee's; so * fee's, lee's, tree's, keys, cunnis, fli's, to's, foo's, pur's, buks, book's, eunuk's, bels, seals, rams, gam's, guns, bon's, bars,

* Although in de Sing. e quiescent bee not usually expressed after e terminant.

bars, car's, sieves, doves, laws, ews, mous, sous, bows, bougs, trowgs, howgs, lazs, mozs, &c.

De sound of dis s see in S.

But heer' is mu€ anomali': for foot' make3 feet', two3' tee3', gos' gees', lous mous, lis' mis'; staf, calf, leaf, seaf, beef', zeef', knif', lif', wif', loaf, turf, wulf, mak' stav's, calves, leaves, seaves, beev's, zeev's, knivs, livs, wivs, loaves, turves, wulves; f turned into v: and clo3, mou3, mak' clod's, mouds; 3 turned into d.

Plural in n. De Plural number is lik' wis' mad' of de Singular, by adding en: as of ox oxen, €ik €icken, marg margen, bzo-der bzoderen, and *contractè* bzedzen, of €ild' (r put be-tween') €ildzen, of man mannen in de D. (*vide* B) wi€ wee contract into men, of hous housen, dowg most usu-ally houses, of hol' peas, hosen peasen: but in del' two de singular is most used for de plural: as a pair of hol', a pek of peas: dowg de Londoners seem' to mak' it a regular plural, calling a peas a pea.

De Plural is mad' of de Singular, by adding n wit-out e sonant; wen de singular ende3 in a vouel: as of Bee' Bee'n: for so it is in de proverb,

Yee dat keep's wel sheep' end bee'n,
Sleep' ne wak', his zrift comms in. Of ey eyn, fo' fo'n, soo' soo'n: dowg mor' usually bee's, eys, fo's, soo's: of cou, sou, (wit a little €hang') kin', swin'. Dis termination was mor' freqent in de old Englis: wi€ ha3 of boek boeken, for book's: of buk buken, [bee-es:] of burg burgen, [burrougs touns:] of gebed gebeden, [prayers:] of gebod geboden [commandements:] &c.

De Nederlanders, for de most part, form de plural in n, so distinguising it from de obliq': as herten, lippen, woozden, handen, werken, dingen, psalmen: seldom in s, as bzoeders, vaders: yet also vadeten.

Cases of a Noun Sub. De Rect cas' of a noun Substantiv' is de Nominativ': wi€, in construction, may comm befor' de Verb: as A man loves.

De Obliq' is de genitiv': wi€ is formed of de Rect by

by adding s or es, no oderwiſ' dan de plural number is: as a mans wiſdom', a horſes ſtreng', an aſſes burden, &c. wic form is common to us wit de Duitc, and oder parts of de Teutonik tung: as * Hy heeft hemſelven Gods ſone gemaekt. * Joh. 19. 7.

De Obliq', or genitiv', is de ſam' in bot' Numbers: except de Rect plural end' in n: for den de genitiv' plural is mad' by adding s to de n; as cickens meat, eildzens bread: except alſo wen de plural hat' canged ſoom letter of de ſingular: as a knif's edg, knivs edges.

Not' heer' dat de genitiv' is alwais ſet befor' de noun dat governet' it: as Abrahams God: aldowg de Duitc doo' often ſet it after: as † Ich ben de God Abrahams, end de God Iſaaks, end de God Jacobs. † Mat. 22: 32.

Dis Teutonik termination of de genitiv', ſoom refined wit hat' turned to his: perſwading himſelf dat s is but a corrupt abbreviation of his, wic hee tought neceſſary to reſtor': and der'for' hee wil not writ', my maſters ſoon is a eild', but my maſter his ſoon is a eild': wic is juſt as good, as if in Latin hee would' ſay, not *Heri filius*, but *Herus ejus filius, eſt infans.*

De oder Obliq' caſes of de Latins, ar ſupplyed by de Rect, eider wit, or without prepoſitions, as de ſens ſhall reqir': as de learning of de maſter, I giv de maſter or to de maſter, I prais de maſter, I ſpeak againſt, or for de maſter.

Of certain Subſtantiv's ar formed Diminutiv's, by adding on' of deſ' particles, [et or let, rel, ling, kin:] wic hav' de forc' of little or * petti ſet befor' de Primitiv'. *Diminutiv's.* 1. *Dimin. in et.*

As of cuſen, cabin, caſk, capon, lanner, eagle, † mall, croun, piſtol, ok', pak, pok', ham, de Frenc * *bach*, and *poul*, boul, trump; ar formed cuſenet, [a little cuſen] cabinet [a petti cabin] caſket, caponet, lannetet, eaglet, mallet, crounet, piſtolet, oket, packet, poket, hamlet, bachet, pullet, bullet, trumpet. * of F. *petit.* † *malleus.* * *ſecuris.*

Of ſoar, hog, pik', cok; ſoarel, hogrel, pikrel, cokrel. 2. *Dim. in rel.*

3. *Dimin. in* ling.

Of duk, goos', cat, pork, field; dukling, gosling, kitling, porkling, filling. Aldowg commonly ling, beeing compounded wit a woord importing soom Adjunct, signifyet de Subject der'of: as * dearling, wearling, fondling, hir'ling, fav'ling, (*a*) stripling, woldling, eang'ling, sukling, titling, knotling, yeer'ling, yungling, (*b*) grotling, sorling, fatling, starvling, underling, sapling, &c. lik' as let, joyned to a woord importing a Subject, signifyet an Adjunct der'of: as torslet, caplet, frontlet, brac'let, partlet; for attir' or furnitur' of de body, of de hed, de forhed, de arm, de nek: (wic is de parting of de hed and body) dowg soomtim', *euphoniæ gratiâ*, l bee omitted: as gorget, not gorg'let.

* *vid.* Ea *in* c. 2, § 2.

4. *Dim. in* kin.

Of lam, dwarf, † F. *nappe*: lamkin, dwarkin, napkin. Dis diminution is of divers nam's, especially nik-nam's: as of Tom, Wil, Dik, Sim, * Hodg, Hob, Mat, Wat, Hal, Mal; and of de Frenc *Pierre*, and *Jean*; ar mad' Tomkin, Wilkin, Dickin, Simkin, Hodgkin, Hopkin, Matkin, Watkin, Halkin, Malkin, (or, after de Frenc pronunciation, Hawkin, Mawkin,) Perkin, Jenken.

† a great linnen clot, as a table-clot.

* Hodg, Hob, &c. de nik-nam's of Roger, Robert, Matthew, Gualter, Harri, Mart.

(*a*) Strip seemet to hav' signifyed as much as grow or spring: as in dis phras', Hee hat out-stript all his fellow's: and so stripling and springall ar taken for de sam'.

(*b*) De nam' of a two-yeerling sheep': which de first yeer', whil' hee is a teg, is but a little sheep': de next yeer' hee growet to his bignes, and is called a grotling. For dat which wee call great, our Ancestors (as de Dutch now doo') called grot': wher'of our plec' of 4*d*, beeing formerly great, (ev'n as great as a shilling now is, becaus den 20*d*, or 5 grot's weighed an ounc') is called a grot': *vide* Pound *in Indice*.

CAP. 3, § 2:

¶ 2, *Of a Noun Adjectiv'.*

An Adjectiv' implyet a qaliti belonging to a Substantiv', witout wic hee cannot hav' a or de befor' him: as a good man, de wis' man, de godly, de wicked; understand men.

All

All our Adjectiv's ar lik' đe Latin aptot' *frugi*: wic hat all bot' numbers and cases, under on' voic': as good, bad: a good man, good men, of a good man, to a good man, I lov a good man, wit a good man.

Comparison of Adjectiv's.

An Adjectiv' is eider Positiv' and Absolut'; or Respectiv'. Đe Positiv' signifyet soom * Adjunct absolut'ly witout excess or defect: as swæt' *dulcis*. Respectiv's doo' eider increas or decreas đe signification of deir Po-Positiv'. Respectiv's increasing hav' 2 degrees: Comparativ' in respect of on', as swætter *dulcior*; and Superlativ' in respect of many, as swætest, *dulcissimus*. Respectiv's decreasing hav' lik'wis' two degrees: Diminutiv', wic decreaset đe signification of his Positiv' in part', in part' reteining it; as swætish, a little swæt'; & Privativ' wic decreaset it altogeder; as unswæt', not or no wit swæt *vid.* ✻ *infrà*. *Positiv'.* * *in concreto.* *insuavis.*

Respectiv' Adjectiv's ar known, and formed of đeir Positiv's, by certain peculiar Not's: wic ar eider Particles, or Integral words, [explanations of đe Particles:] and đes' Particles ar eider Prepositiv', or Subjunctiv'.

Đe Comparativ' is formed of his Positiv' by đe Subjunctiv' Particle er, or đe Integral sign' mor' precedent: and đe Superlativ' by đe subjunctiv' particle est, or đe integral most precedent: as of hard, harder or mor' hard; hardest or most hard: soft, softer or mor' soft; softest, or most soft: hig, higer, higest: low, lower, lowest: &c. *Comparat.* *Superlat.*

But heer' is soom anomali': as good, better, best: evil il bad naugt, * wors, worst: many, mor' or mo', most: little, † les, least: nig, niger, nigest or next: (đowg neer' bee altogeder regular, making neerer and nerest) of comparativ's: which soom ignorantly us' for wors and les: even as đey say unlos' đat is tyed', unlaw đat is frozen, unrip đat is sewed'; for los', law, rip: and most highest, most mightiest, &c. * † worser & lesser ar not comparativ's, but superfluous comparativ's

neereſt) far, farder or farder, farſt or farderſt: ſo fur, in de ſam' ſens, furder or furder, furderſt or furderſt. But wen de sign' moſt is put after de adjectiv'; for o, u ſort is vulgarly ſounded: as inner, innermoſt, and inmoſt: outer, [extern] outermoſt, and outmoſt: and utter, [extream] uttermoſt, and utmoſt: upper, uppermoſt; under, undermoſt; and † neder, nedermoſt: foꝛmer, formoſt, and firſt: hinder, hindermoſt, and himmoſt. Wer' doſ' dat end in er ar poſitiv's (not comparativ's) derived of de Adverbs, in, out, up, under, * bened', behind': except foꝛmer, wiϵ is comparativ'; woſ' poſitiv' foꝛ' (of befoꝛ') is found on'ly in compoſition: as de foꝛ'-man, a foꝛ'-hoꝛs, de foꝛ'hed: but commonly pronounced ſort. foꝛman, &c.

† D. Neder as Nederland.

* not beneat: D. beneden, S. benedden.

Diminutiv'. De Diminutiv' is formed of his Poſitiv', by de ſubjunctiv' Particle iſ; or de integral sign' ſcomwat, or a little: as in Latin by adding *lus*, or prefixing *ſub*. For example: witiſ [ſcomwat wit', or a little wit'] of wit': as of *candidus*, *candidulus* or *ſubcandidus*. So blackiſ of black: as of *niger*, *nigellus* or *ſubniger*. So ſweetiſ of ſweet', and ſouriſ of ſour: as *ſubdulcis dulciculus* of *dulcis*, and *ſubacidus aciduluſ* of *acidus*.

But dis particle iſ added to a Subſtantiv', ſignifyeth as muϵ as lik' or reſembling de ſam': even as ly or lik' doeth, being ſo compounded: as in deſ' woꝛds, ϵildiſ, fooliſ, manly, Criſtianlik'.

Privativ'. De Privativ' is formed of his Poſitiv' by de Prepoſitiv' particle un; or de Integral sign' not or no wit, [explanations der'of:] as of godly, wiſ', tꝛiſty, is formed ungodly, unwiſ', untꝛiſty: i.e. not, or no wit godly, &c. and dat in woꝛds derived of de Latin, (woſ' Privativ' particle is in) as wel as in woꝛds originally Engliſ: as unhoneſt, unjuſt, unfoꝛtunat', uneqal; of *inhoneſtus*, *injuſtus*, *infortunatus*, *inæqualis*: aldowg ſcom doo' keep' de Latin particle in: as intemperat', impenitent, inexcuſable'

ſable, immoꝛtal: and ſoom ar uſed boꝛ' ways: as unconſtant inconſtant, undecent indecent, unperfect imperfect, unpoſſible impoſſible, &c. In wiꝛ uncertainti ðe common uſ' is to bee followed.

Ðe ſubjunctiv' particle les, beeing added to ðe Abſtract or Subſtantiv', haꝛ ðe ſam' ſens, ðat ðe prepoſitiv' particle haꝛ wiꝛ ðe Concret' or Adjectiv': as in unꝛrifty and ꝛriftles, unguilty & guiltles, ungracious and grac'les.

Ðis Privativ' particle un is prefixed to certain verbs alſo, and ðeir Participles: as to unbind' unbound, to unfold' unfolded, to uncover uncovered: and to ſoom Participles, woꝛ' verbs hav' it not: as unbowgt, unbꝛoken, unbuilt, uncut, uncalled, uncondemned, unbelæving, and ðe Subſtantiv' unbeleef'.

Not' heer' ðat many Poſitiv's hav' neider of ðe decreaſing Reſpectiv's formed of ðem, by ðe Particles: as glad, bold, nimble, &c. and few doo' uſually admit boꝛ': as pal' pal'iſ, but not unpal'; bitter bitteriſ, but not unbitter: ſo tru' untru', but not truiſ; juſt unjuſt, but not juſtiſ.

Cap. 3, § 2:

¶ 3, *Of a Pronoun.*

And ſuꝛ is a Noun abſolut'. A Pronoun is a * Noun † imperfect, ðat cannot hav' a or ðe befor' it.

*† A Pronoun is a Noun, becaus it is a woord of number, wiꝛout difference of tim': and imperfect, ðat cannot hav' a befor' it; becaus it is not ðe nam' of a ꝛing: ðowgh it bee alwais ſpoken of a Noun abſolut': as I, min', dis, wiꝛ.

A Pronoun is of 3 ſorts: { 1 Perſonal. 2 Demonſtrativ'. 3 Relativ'. }

I *Perſonals.*

Perſonals bee ꝛree: wiꝛ hav' 2 caſes [Rect and Obliq'] in boꝛ' numbers: as

Sing.

Sing. *Rect*	1 I,	*Obliq.*	*mee:	*pl. Rect*	wee,	*Obliq.*	us.
	2 Dou,		dee:		yee or you,		*you
	3 Hee,		him, M.				
	She,		her, F.	*plur. Rect*	dey,		dem.
	It,		it, N.				

* Mee, D. my: which is soomtim' used for de Rect: as when dey say, My danks u: according to which wee yet say, Mee tinks.

† yee, D. ghi. *vid.* y in *Indice.*

* You, D. u: so your, D. uwe, G. uwer. So dat, as wel by original as sound, des woords shold' rader bee written yu, and yur': for ou is a diphtong, which hath an oder sound: as in dou, and our.

† *i. e.* Genit. Dat. Accus. Ablat. which in Nouns Substantiv's ar mad' of de Rect: *vid.* ¶ 2.

De Obliq' cas' is not heer' de Genitiv', as in de Noun absolut': but a cas', wer' of all de † Latin obliq's ar mad': as of de obliq' Dee ar mad' G. of dee, D. to dee, Ac. by dee, Abl. wit dee: And de Genitiv' of de possessor, is supplyed by de Possessiv': as, for de life' of dee, dy lif': so my hous, his land.

Possessiv's.

Of des 3 Personals ar derived Possessiv's: wic, (lik' oder Adjectiv's) hav' no' cas': as

Sing.	1 My,	*plur.*	our.
	2 Dy,		your. *vid.* you.
	His,		
	3 Hir,	*plur.*	deir.
	Its,		

For my and dy ar used min' and din', and to dos' dat end' in r, is added s; wen dey ar put without Substantiv's: as wos' hors is dis? it is min', not din': it is hirs, or ours; not yours, nor deirs.

Also min' and din' may bee used befor' a vouel: as my or min' arm: dy or din' arrow.

Compounds.

Des' Personals & Possessiv's ar soomtim' compounded wit Self: wic signifyet a bodi's own person: dus.

1. *Sing.*	My self,	*plur.*	our selvs.
	I my self,		wee our selvs.
	Min' own self,		our own selvs.
2. *Sing.*	Dy self,	*plur.*	your selvs.
	Dou dy self,		you your selvs.
	Din' own self,		your own selvs.

3. *Sing.*

3. *Sing.*
- Himſelf, her ſelf, it ſelf, } *plur.* demſelvs.
- yee himſelf, ſee her ſelf, } *plur.* dey demſelvs.
- his own ſelf, hir own ſelf, its own ſelf, } *plur.* deir own ſelvs.

Pronouns Demonſtrativ' ar ꝛree: II. *Demonſtrat.*

Sing. Dis, dat, de ſam'. *plur.* deſ', doſ', de ſam'.

De laſt may bee compounded wiꝛ ſelf: as de ſelf ſam': de oder two wiꝛ ſam', or ſelf-ſam': as dis ſam', dis ſelf ſam', dat ſam', dat ſelf ſam' ꝛing; deſ' ſam', deſ' ſelf ſam', doſ' ſam', doſ' ſelf ſam' ꝛings.

Relativ's ar lik'wiſ' 3: wo, wie or de wie, and dat. III. *Relativ's.*

Wo is referred on'ly to perſons [men and ſpirits:] wie and dat, indifferently to any ꝛing: as de man wie ſpak' to mee, de man dat ſpak' to mee: de hoꝛs wie I ſaw, de hoꝛs dat I ſaw.

Wo haꝛ de obliq' Wom': as of wom', to wom', towards wom', from wom: beſid's de poſſeſſiv' wos': as wos' book' is dis? Wie and dat ſerv for boꝛ caſes. And deſ' all ar uſed in boꝛ' numbers.

Dat ſoomtim' importeꝛ as muc as, dat wie: as I giv you dat you aſk; for I giv you dat wie you aſk: and ſo is wat uſed alſo: as I giv you wat you aſk: hear wat I ſay.

Wer', wiꝛ certain Prepoſitions following it, [as about, at, by, in, of, unto, wiꝛ,] is put for wie, wiꝛ de ſam' going befor' it: as wer'in, for in wie: and ſo may heer' and der' bee uſed for dis and dat; as heer'wiꝛ, der'wiꝛ; for wiꝛ dis, wiꝛ dat.

Wo, wie, and wat ar alſo Interrogativ's: as wo coom- *Interrogativ's.*

ɛɥ? wiɛ is ðe ſway? wat doo' you ſay? but o in wo Interrog. is nou generally ſounded as oo.

CAP. 3, § 3: Of a Verb.

¶ 1, *Of his caſes and oðer accidents.*

A Verb is a woord of number and caſ', wiɥ differenc' of tim'.

Caſes. Caſes of Verbs, as of Nouns, ar two; Rect and Obliq'. Ðe Rect is ðe firſt perſon of ðe firſt tens, of ðe firſt mood' in ðe Activ' voic': as loov, confeſ. Ðe Obliq' is mad' of ðe Rect, by adding ed, and in ſoom, en: as loved, confeſſed, fallen. But ſoomtim' e is ſyncopated, as loov'd fall'n: & ðen d after ðe ſingle ſ is turned into t; as confeſt, bleſt, dreſt, oppreſt: and lik'wiſ' after c', wiɛ is oɥ ðe ſam' fore' wiɥ ſ: but ðen, to ſew ðat * e is ſoft, † e qiëſcent is kept; as enforc't, ſcorc't, divorc't, plac't, grac't, pac't, trac't: oɥ to enforc', to plac' &c. in wiɛ if e qiëſcent wer' away, c woold' bee hard, as in tract, pact.

* *vid.* e terminant in c. 1, § 4.
† *vid.* c. 1, § 3, & 2.

Of ðeſ' Caſes, and ðe ſuppletiv' verbs, ar mad' ðe voices, mood's, tenſes, perſons, and numbers, of verbs abſolut'.

Numbers. Numbers, as in Nouns, ar two: Singular and Plural.

Perſons. Perſons ar ɬree; anſwering to ðe 3 Perſons of ðe Pronouns.

Tenſes. Tenſes ar 3, Preſent, Preterit, and Futur': and Preterit ɬree-fold, Imperfect, Perfect, and Pluperfect.

Mood's. Mood's ar fowr, Indicativ', Imperativ', Potential, and Infinitiv'.

Voices. Voices ar two, Activ', and Paſſiv'.

CAP. 3, § 3:

¶ 2, *Of Verbs Suppletiv'.*

Of Verbs ðer' ar 2 ſorts, Abſolut', and Suppletiv'.

Verbs

Verbs Suppletiv' ar sign's and supplements, in verbs Absolut', of de mood's and tenses: wie ar not distinguished, as in Greek' and Latin, by terminations. And dey ar 8 in number: 1 Doo', 2 his obliq' Did, 3 Hav', 4 his obliq' Had, 5 Wil or Sall, 6 May or can, 7 de obliq's of dem boz', Migt, Could', Would' or Sould'; and de 8 Am or bee. Wie ar dus formed. *Verbs Suppletiv'.*

Indicativ' Mood',

Tens *Present.*	I doo', dou doo'st, hee doo'z,	*plur.*	wee, yee, dey,	doo'.
Imperf.	I did, dou didst, hee did,	*plur.*	wee, yee, dey,	did.
Perfect.	I hav', thou hast, hee haz,	*plur.*	wee, yee, dey,	hav'.
Pluperf.	I had, dou hadst, hee had,	*plur.*	wee, yee, dey,	had.
Futur'.	I wil or sall, dou wilt or salt, hee wil or sal,	*pl.*	wee, yee, dey,	wil or sall.

Imperativ'.

Doo' dou, *plur.* doo' yee.

Potential,

present, I	may, can,	dou	maist, canst,	hee, wee, yee, dey,	may. can.
Imperf. I	migt, could', would', sould',	dou	*migtest, couldest, wouldest, souldest,	hee wee yee dey	migt, &c.

* or by Syncope might'st, could'st, &c.

Pefect. *Futur'* } adde { hav' to de *Imperf:* as I migt hav'. / heer'after to de *preſent:* as I may heer', after.

Infinitiv'

Preſent, to hav'.

And deſ' ar Supplements and Signes of de lik' mood's and tenſes in verbs perfect: de wi∈aldowg (ſo far as dey concern de perfect) dey bee imperfect; yet ar dey oderwiſ' perfect: as ar in Latin *ago, habeo, volo, debeo, poſſum.*

To deſ' ad de 3 invariable Sign's, let, to, heer'after: de firſt of de Imperativ' mood', de ſecond of de Infinitiv' mood', de 3ird of de Futur' tens of de 2 laſt mood's.

Der' remained yet Am or Bee, de Signe and Supplement of de Paſſiv' voic' on'ly.

Indicativ' Mood':

Preſent { *I am, / dou art, / hee is, } *plur.* { wee / yee / dey } ar or bee.

Imperf. { †I was, / dou waſt, / hee was, } *plur.* { wee / yee / dey } wer'.

* After de Adverbs if, dofwgh, aldofwgh, unleſs: & woords of wiſhing, [as I pray God, God grant,] for am, art, is, ar uſed bee, beeſt, bee. † And after de ſam' Adverbs, or lik' woords of wiſhing, [as I would', I wiſh, would' to God, I had leifer,] for was, waſt, was, ar uſed wer', wert, wer'. As, If you hee wil'; I pray God you bee good: I had leifer you wer' honeſt, dan rich.

Perfect / *Pluperf.* } adde been to { hav'. / had.

Futur' adde bee, to wil or ſhall.

Imperativ'.

Let mee bee, / bee dou, / let him bee, } *plur.* { let us bee, or bee wee. / bee yee. / let dem bee, or bee dey.

Potential,

Potential.

Present } addet bee to { may or can.
Imperf. } { migt or would', &c.

Perfect } addet { been to migt hav'.
Futur' } { heer'after to de present.

Infinitiv'.

Present } to { bee.
Perfect } { hav' been.
Futur' } { bee heer'after.

CAP. 3, § 3:

¶ 3, *Of de Verb Absolut'.*

A Verb Absolut' is dat, wic, by his 2 Cases and de Supplements, is perfected in all mood's and tenses: and in de Activ' voic' is dus formed. *Activ' voic'.*

Indicativ' mood'.

De Present tens is formed of de Rigt cas', eider wit de sign', or without de sign': *Present.*

without de sign' dus:
I lov', / dou lovest or lov'st, / hee lovet or lov's, } *plur.* wee / yee / dey } lov.

wit de sign' dus
I do' lov, / dou do'st lov, / hee do't lov, } *plur.* wee / yee / dey } do' lov.

Lik'wis', I confes or do' confes, dou confessest or dost confes, hee confesset, &c.

De Imperfect is formed, eider of de obliq' Cas' without de sign'; or of de Rigt cas' wit de sign', dus: *Imperfect.*

I loved or did lov,
dou lovedst or didst lov, } *pl.* wee / yee / dey } loved or did lov.
hee loved or did lov,

Perfect. Đe Perfect } is formed of đe ob- { * hav'.
Pluperf. Đe Pluperfect } liq', wiţ đe sign' { † had.
Futur'. Đe Futur' is formed of đe rigt cas', wiţ đe sign' Wil or Sall.

* † In Verbs of mooving to a plac', for hav' and had, ar used is and was: but is importeţ đe action past, wiţout chang'; was, wiţ chang: as Hee is gon, hee is fled, hee is run away: i. e. Hee haţ gon away, and remaineţ absent: and Hee was gon, hee was fled, hee was run away, is as much as, Hee had gon away, but is now returned.

Imperativ'.

Đe Imperativ' is formed of đe Rect cas', partly wiţ đe sign', and partly wiţout it, đus:

1 Let mee lov,		1 Lov wee, or let us lov.
2 Lov đou, or dov' đou lov,	*plur.*	2 Lov yee, or dov' yee lov.
3 Lov hee, or let him lov,		3 Lov đey, or let đem lov.

Potential.

Đe Potential Presents and Imperfect ar formed of đe Rect cas', wiţ đeir sign's: đe Perfect of đe Obliq', wiţ his sign': đe Pluperf. is not: đe Futur' is formed of đe Prēsent tens, by adding his sign': as

Present { I may or can / đou may'st or canst / hee may or can } lov, *pl.* { wee / yee / đey } may or can lov.

Imperf. I { migt / cov'd / wov'd / sov'd } lov, &c.

Perfect. I { migt / cov'd / wov'd / sov'd } hav' lovd, &c.

Futur' I may or can lov heer'after.

Infinit.

Infinitiv'.

De Infinitiv' Presen't is formed of de Rect, and * de sign' of de mood': de Perfect is formed of de Obliq', wit de sign' of de mood', and of de tens: and de Futur' of de Rect, wit de sign' of de mood', and of de tens: as

* De sign' to is soomtim' omitted: as Bid him coom.

Presont, *Perfect*, *Futur'*, } to { lœv. hav' lœved. lœv heer'after.

Passiv' voic'.

De Passiv' voic', of de Verb Absolut', is formed of de Obliq' cas', and de Suppletiv' Bee, borrowout all mood's and tenses: as

Indicativ':

I am, dou art, hee is } lœved, *plur.* { wee, yee, dey } ar lœved. &c.

Verbals.

Of de Rect cas', of a Verb Absolut', ar deduced 3 Verbals. On' ending in er betok'ning de doer, as a lœver, [hee dat lœvet;] an oder in ing, as lœving: wic is soomtim' a Substantiv', betok'ning de action; as My lœving of dee, dy hating of mee; soomtim' an Adjectiv' [or participle activ',] as a lœving man; and soomtim' a Gerund, de Prepositiion of, in, by, for, from, or wit, set befor' it: de 3ird is a Participle Passiv', wic is all on' wit de Obliq' cas': as a man lœved.

Cap. 3, § 3:

¶ 4. *Of de Anomali's of Obliq's.*

De Obliq' cas' hat many Anomali's: as mak' mad', lead led, read red, spread sped / met' met, sweat swet, leav left, bereav bereft, or bereaved / bled' bled, bred' bred, fed' fed, sped' sped, * flee fled, meet' met, feel' felt, spil spilt, smel smelt, or smelled / keep' kept, creep' crept, weep' wept, sleep' slept, sweep' swept / bend bent, lend lent, rend rent, send sent, send sent, spend spent, wend

* vid. flie.

ſwend went, lean lent, mean ment/ ſel ſold', tel told'/ſlid' ſlid, ſtrid' ſtrid / pit' pigt or piteed, cat' caught, tea' taught, fet' faught, ſeek' ſought, beſæ'' beſought / bring brought, think thought, work wrought, buy bought, gird girt or girded/mis miſt, kis kiſt or kiſſed, wis wiſt, wi' is alſo a Defectiv, (*vid.* ¶ 5.) bind' bound, find' found, grind' ground, wind' wound /ſtand ſtood, ſit ſat' / hang hung, ſting ſtung, ſtring ſtrung, wring wrung / loſ' or leſ' [*perdo*] loſt, loſ' [*ſolvo*] loſed / ſod' ſod, ſot' ſot.

Many Verbs hav' 2 or mo' Obliq's: on' uſed on'ly in de Imperfect; as I took', dou tookeſt, hæ took'; and noted heer'-after wit 1: * an oder after de ſupplements; as hæ hat taken, hæ is taken; and noted wit 2: and ſom ar uſed bot' ways, wi' ar der'for' heer' noted wit 3: as in example:

* of dis ſort many anomala doo' end in n.

Expergefacio, Expergiſcor. Wak' or waken, 1 wak't or awok', 2 waken'd.

Wak' or awak', 1 awaked or awok', 2 awak' or awaked; as hæ is awak', or awaked.

Tak',	1 took',	2 taken.	
ſak',	1 ſook',	2 ſaken.	
fall,	1 fel,	2 fallen.	
ſlay,	1 ſlu',	2 ſlain.	
dar',	1 durſt,	2 dared.	
beat,	1 beat,	2 beaten.	
eat,	1 at',	2 eaten.	
help,	3 helped or helpt,	2 holpen.	
tread,	3 trod,	2 trodden.	
ſeed',	3 ſod,	2 ſodden.	
ſed,	3 ſod,	2 ſodden.	
break,	1 brak',	2 broken,	3 brok' or burſt.
ſpeak,	1 ſpak',	2 ſpoken,	3 ſpok'.
ſteal,	1 ſtal',	2 ſtolen,	3 ſtol'.
heav,	3 hov',	2 hoven,	3 heav'd.
weav,	3 wov',	2 woven,	3 weav'd.
wear,	1 wor',	2 worn.	
ſear, [nou ſounded ſeer']	1 ſor'	2 ſorn',	
ſwear,	1 ſwar',	2 ſworn',	3 ſwor'.

bear,

bear, 1 bar', 2 born', 3 bor'.
tear, 1 tar', 2 torn', 3 tor'.
cleav, 1 clav', 2 cloven, 3 cleft.
get, 1 gat, 2 gotten, 3 got.
beget, 1 begat, 2 begotten, 3 begot.
forget, 1 forgat, 2 forgotten, 3 forgot.
ſee, 1 ſaw, 2 ſee'n.
ly, 1 lay, 2 layn [*jaceo*:]
but li', 3 lied [*mentior*] is regular.

So fli', 1 fleæw, 2 flown, *volo*: [in low Duit€, Wliegen, in hig, fliegen:] wenc' is fledg, and fluſ, and fligt: wic wœord cœmet allo of fleæ fled, *fugio*: [in Duit€, Wlied and flied] for wee ſay as wel, đe fligt of men đat fleæ; as a fligt of birds đat fli'.

bid, 1 bad, 2 bidden, 3 bid.
bid' or abid', 1 abod', 2 bidden, 3 bid.
€id', 1 €od, 2 €idden, 3 €id.
hid', 3 hid, 2 hidden.
bit', 3 bit, 2 bitten.
ſmit', 1 ſmot', 2 ſmitten, 3 ſmit.
writ', 1 wrot', 2 written, 3 writ.
rid', 1 rod', 2 ridden, 3 rid.
rif', 1 roſ', 2 riſen.
fin', 1 fon', 3 fined.
ſtrik', 1 ſtrak', 2 ſtricken, 3 ſtrœk' or ſtrœk.
ſpet or ſpit, 1 ſpat, 2 ſpit or ſpitten.
giv, 1 gav', 2 given or giv'n.
đriv or driv', 1 drav', 2 driven or driv'n, 3 drov'.
ſtri'v, 1 ſtrov', 2 ſtriven, 3 ſtrived.
ţriv', 1 ţrov', 2 ţriven, 3 ţrived.
đrink, 1 drank, 3 drunk.
ſtink, 1 ſtank, 3 ſtunk.
ſwin, 1 wan, 3 wun.
ſpin, 1 ſpan, 3 ſpun.
ſwim, 1 ſwam, 3 ſwum.
ring, 1 rang, 3 rung.
ſing, 1 ſang, 3 ſung.

ſling, 1 ſlang, 3 ſlung.
ſling, 1 ſlang, 3 ſlung.
ſpring, 1 ſprang 3 ſprung.
ſwing, 1 ſwang, 3 ſwung.
draw, 1 dreew, 2 drawn.
blow, 1 bleew, 2 blown.
crow, 1 creew, 2 crown.
grow, 1 greew, 2 grown.
know, 1 kneew, 2 known.
throw, 1 threw, 2 thrown.
ſnow, 1 ſneew, 2 ſhown, 3 ſnowed.
ſow, 1 ſeew, 2 ſown, 3 ſow'd [*ſero:*] but ſow ſowed, or rader ſew ſewed [*ſuo*] is regular: wenc' coom-eth ſeam and ſeamſter.
mow, 3 mow'd, 2 mown.

* of to *wend.*

do', 1 did, 2 doon, | go', 1 * went, 2 gon.
coom, 1 cam', 2 coom. | run, 1 ran, 3 run.

☞ *as inde Bible of 1537. tranſlated by* T. M. † *as Bible of 1597. thorrow-out.*

To cool', 1 col', 2 colen: *unde* colt', F. *chois* of *choiſir.* Dis woord was of * old' written col' (o for oo beeing den common, v. c. 1, § 2.) but de vouel o not yelding de rigt ſound, it was † afterward rigtly written cool'. But wy de lat' Printers leav cool', and cool' cult', I can giv no' reaſon: dey migt as wel writ' lul' for lool', or tuk' for took'.

Soom alſo der' ar, wic hav' no' Obliq' caſ' at' all: but de Rect ſerveth for both': as caſt, hurt, rid; ſet, for ſetc, let, ſet; hit, knit, ſlit; cut, put, ſut.

Cap. 3, § 3:
¶ 5 *Of Defectiv's.*

Unto deſ' *Anomala*, you may ad certain Defectiv's, failing in mood's and tenſes: as wis and wot, trow, nor, muſt, higt, * hett; wic ar dus formed.

* *vid. Ind.*

wis and wot.

Prof. { I wis / or wot } { dou wottſt, hee / wee / yee / dey } wot.

Defect. { I / dou / hee / wee / yee / dey } wiſt.

Infinit. to wit.

Trow.

I trow, trowst dou? hee trows, } *plur.* { wee trow, trow yee? dey trow.

Not.

Present. Not { I, hee, } *plur.* not { wee, dey, } of de old word cweth: wee now pronounc' it not.

Must.

Present { I, wee / dou, yee / hee, dey } must.

Higt.

Present { I we / yee / hee dey } higt: dou higtest.

Heil.

Sing. & plur. { heil, all heil, } [i. e. *salve, salvete*: healt, or all healt bee unto you:] dowg heil to stom bee also an Adjectiv': as a heil, [i. e. healtful] body: *vid. Ind.*

Cap. 3, § 3:

¶ 6, *Of Impersonals.*

De tird person singular of certain Verbs, wit de Nominativ' [it] set befor' it, is used Impersonally: as it rain's, it snow's, it ligtens, it tunders; it eanet, it becomet, it deligtet; it is said, it is certain, it is meet', &c. De wie is formed in all mood's and tenses: as it did rain, it hat rained, it had rained, it will rain, let it rain, it may rain: it dow't becom, it did becom, it wil becom, &c.

Cap. 3, § 4: Of words witout number:

¶ 1 *Of a Prepositon.*

And hederto of words wit number and cas. Words wit out number and cas', ar Prepositon, and Adverb. Prepositons in Apposition ar des': about, about, als *Prepos.* ter,

after, against, amid or amids, among or amongst, anent, at, befor', behind', besid' or besid's, beheder, beyond, betweën' or betwirt, † bened', by, * concerning, for, from, far-from, in, into, mauger, nig or nig-to, of, on or upon, on dis sid', on dat sid', ‡(a) to or unto, †toueing, toward or towards, ‡roug, ‡rorow, ‡rorow-out, (or rader ‡rowg, ‡worrow, ‡worrow-out, as de found and original reqir' : *vide* ‡ *in Indice*) under, until, wiz, wizin, wizout.

† of de Saxon benedden.

* † concerning and toueing ar forc't to supplie de room' of de forgotten woord anent.

(a) For To, is soomtim' used A, especially befor' Verbals : as I go' a fishing, a hunting, a field.

And all des ar set befor' de Rect cases of Nouns, and de obliq' of Pronouns : as by a man, wizout mee.

Prepositions in composition ar a, ad, abowd, after, be, beyond, by, de, dis, en or in, enter or inter, for, for', from or fro, mis, out, over, per, re, ‡worrow, un, under, wiz : as abowv-named, beyond-sea-acount, a ‡worrow-far', ‡worrow-past : oder examples see in Accent, Rule II and III, Except. 2.

Cap. 3, § 4:
¶ 2, *Of an Adverb.*

Adverbs. Adverbs ar of many sorts.

Of Tim', as WEN, den, nou, even nou, presently, instantly, by-and-by, anon, soon', qikly, er'wil', wiler', wilom, a wil'-ago', of lat', lat'ly, heder-to, heer'tofor', heer'-after, henc'-forth, dene-forth', to-day, yesterday, to-morrow, er'ly, lat', a week'-henc', a moonth-henc', a yeer'-ago', of yor', in tim's past, wil's dat, soomtim', an oder tim', at any tim', ever, never : HOU-LONG, so long, dus long, a wil', a little-wil', a great-wil', a long-wil', alwais, ever-mor', for-ever, for-ever-and-ever : HOU-OFT or hou-often, oft, often, oft-tim's, often-tim's, seldom, nou-and-den, commonly, hourly, daily, week'ly, moonthly, yeer'ly, onc', twic', thric' or three-tim's, fowr-tim's, &c. every-tim', never-a-tim'.

Of

Of Plac', as WERE, heer', der', heerabouts, der'-obouts, yonder, abroad, hard-by, a far-of, far-henc', soom-wer', elswer', any-wer', every-wer', no'-wer', wer'-soever: and Prepositions without a casual word, within, without, befor', behind', abov, bened', beheder, beyond: WEÐER, heder, deder, heder-to, deder-to, hederward, dederward, toward, fromward, forward, bakward, in, abroad, far-henc', a little-way-henc', soom-weder, soom-weder-els, any-weder, every-weder, no'-weder, weder-soever: WENC', wer-henc' or from wenc', henc', denc', her'-henc', der'-henc', from-henc', from-denc', from-within, from-without, from-abroad, from-abov, from-bened'.

Of Asking, as weider or no, how, wy, wer'for'.

Affirming, as I, yea, yæs.

Denying, as nay, no, not.

Sewing, as lo, behold'.

Doubting, as haply, paradventur'.

Qaliti, as wel, il, and dos' dat ar mad' of Adjectiv's by adding ly, as learnedly, valiantly, happily: and of many oder sorts.

Also dos' dat joyn sentences, and deir part's, togeder: weider dey bee single, as but, for, also, and, or, yet, der'-for', unles; or dubble, [*i. e.* Prepositiv' & Subjunctiv',] as Bot'; and. Not only; but also. As wel; as. Either; or. Neider; nor. Aldoug; yet. Becaus; der'for'. By how mue de mor'; so mue de mor'. De mor'; de les. Wer'; der'. Wen; den. If; dan. Mor'; Rader; Sooner; or any comparativ'; dan. *Conjunction.*

Many Adverbs increasing de signification of deir Positiv', ar compared, lik' Adjectiv's, by integral Sign'; or Termination: by Termination, as wel, better, best; il badly, worz, worst; little, les, least: by Termination and Sign' also; as, oft, ofter or mor' oft, oftest; and often, oftener or mor' often, oftenest or most often; seldom, seldomer or mor' seldom, seldomest or most seldom; soon', sooner or mor' soon', soonest. But de multitud' of *Comparison of Adverbs.*

Adverbs in ly, ar compared altogeder by de integral Sign's: as, wiſ'ly, moꝛ' wiſ'ly, moſt wiſ'ly; learnedly, moꝛ' learnedly, moſt learnedly, &c.

CAP. 4. Of Woords Adjuncts.

§ 1, *Of Ton' and Sound.*

DEr' belong to Woords, as deir neceſſari Adjuncts, Ton', and Sound; Accent, and Points.

Ton'. Ton' is de natural and ordinari tun' or tenor of de voic': wic is to riſ', or fall, as de Primari points ſall reqir': and der'for' it denominateꝛ de voic', Hig or low.

Sound. Sound is de natural and ordinari forc' of eac voic: wic is to bee ſtrained, or ſlacked, according to de points: and der'for' denominateꝛ de voic', Loud or ſoft: ſo dat it may bee de ſam' in divers Ton's, and divers in de ſam' Ton'.

CAP. 4, § 2: *Of de Accent.*

Accent. ACcent is de expreſſing of on' ſyllable in a woord aboov oders; wiꝛ a little higer tun' and longer tim', in watſoever Ton' or Sound.

De Accents ſeat is properly de laſt, de for'laſt, or de for'for'laſt ſyllable.

Of de Accents ſeat der' ar 3 Rul's.

I. I. All Monoſyllables ar accented: as wiſ', măn.

Except de particles, a, de, at, in, by, wiꝛ; ſo, as; moꝛ', dan; and de lik': wic leav de Accent to de woord annexed: as De Lórd, by mée, moꝛ' júſt, dan hée.

II. II. Diſyllables hav' de Accent in de for'laſt: as vértu', wiſdom,

wísdom, fóztun', éndiv', íllu, gárboil, márveil, fíer, fúel, pzófit, pzópet, pzóvoſt, pzólog.

III. Hyperdiſyllables hav' de accent in de for'for'laſt: as hárbinger, cárpenter, cálendar, Cónſtantin', páren-tag', créatur', Indícativ'; (dowg de for'laſt long) as wel as in márriag', múltipli', vígilant, épilog; wer' it is ſort. III.

Not' heer', dat Hypertriſyllables, wos' laſt vouel is e imperfect, or oderwiſ' haz but a ſtil or half ſound, (lik' de Frenc e feminin') ar accented as it dat ſyllable wer' not; de Acut' beeing in de 3ird befor' it: as tábernacle, receptacle, cónventicle, pátrimoni, mátrimont, ámiable, ácceptable, váluable, péremptozi, púrgatozi, ínventozi. But ſtrang' wœrds hav' deir ſtrang' faſions: as Muſkatíer, baricádo, aver-de-póis, leger-de-máin.

Except.

1. Derivativ's commonly follow deir nativ' Accent: weider dey bee Diſyllables, as pervérs, creát', pzofán', to pzemíſ'; of *perverſus, creatus*; &c. (But Subſtantiv's, mad' of Latin Participles, follow de Rule: as mándat, pzóbat, pzódut) or Hyperdiſyllables, as Créatour, créated, conſider, determin, confiſcat', perſevér', repzehénd; of *Creátor, creatus, conſidero, determino, confiſcor, perſévero, reprehéndo*: ſo amendment, beléeved, recózder, regráter, acqáinted, foz'ſtáller, fozgóing, ſurvéyer, contrári, and, according to de Rul', cóntrari; of amend, beléev', recózd, regrát', acqáint, foz'ſtáll, fozgó', ſurvéy, *contrárius*: ſo múltiplied, vigilanci, rígteouſnes, ſóveraignti, differences, edifices, Marcandiſes; of múltipli', vígilant, rígteous, ſóveraign, different', edific', marcandiſ': But régiſter, mémozi, and many verbals in our, as áuditour, compúrgatour, cónfeſſour, exécutour, follow de Rul'. 1.

2. Compounds hav' de Accent of de firſt part, if it bee a wœrd of number: as apple-tree, wárdik', a hózs-mil, a mil-hózs, iron-munger, Bélins-gat'. 2.

But wœrds beginning wiz del' Monoſyllables, a, ad, be,

be, en, de, dis, for, for', in, mis, per, pro, um, with, or oder undeclined particles, eider Engliſ or Latin, doo' commonly reject de Accent to de ſyllable following; as abát', abóv', amáin, améns, amérc', amis, among, amount, alóft, apárt, avéng', addrés, adjóurn, adjúdg, affairs, affórd', allí', allót, allóu, allúr', aſpir', aſſúr', becom, bedék, begín, begét, belóng, beſeem', beſee', betráy, bewít', bewráy, beyónd; conféſ, conſtráin, command, comménd, comménc', commit, compár', compóſ', combín', compíl', confér, defér, prefér, refér; (but differ, offer, próffer, ſúffer, follow de rul': ſo doo' cómbat, cómment, cómmon, to cómmun, pérfect) debár, decérn, defénd, deſérv, deſért, (yet, for diſtinction, a déſert) diſalóu, diſárm, diſpút'.

En and enter ar Frenᵉ particles, anſwering to de Latin *in* and *inter*; and ar uſed in woords borrowed of de Frenᵉ: as enclóſ', encóurag', encóunter, endéavour, endít', endúr', enfórc', enjoin, entíe, entówl, entér, entráp, entrénᵉ, enchánt, embálm', embéllíſ, embrác', embróder, embrú', empáir, emplóy, empóveriſ, empríſon; enterfér', enterlác', enterlárd, enterlín', entertéin: but woords, immediatly derived to us from de Latin, keep' [in] & [inter:] as inclín', inclúd', inconſtant, increas, immórtal, implí', impút'; intercéſſion, intermít, interpóſ', interrúpt: ſo forgív, forgó', for'ſee, for'ſtáll; miſták, miſfórtun'; perfórc', perfórm', perſwád', proceéd', prokéſ, prolóng, provók'; revél', (and, for diſtinction, rével) rebóund, rebúk', recánt, receív, recóil, recóurs, redéem', redrés, recláim, recóver, reconcíl', recommend, refréſ, regárd, regrát', rejóic', relíev, relént, remémber, remít, renú', renóunc', repáy, repént, reprehénd, reprób', reqéſt, reqit', reſtór', revók', reward; ſurpáſ, ſurprís', ſurvéy, ſurvív'; turmóil of troutowmoil'; unthánkful, undermín'; withhóld', withſtánd; overthrów, overthwart, everláſting, &c.

Yet in Hyperdiſyllables, woſ' for'laſt is ſort, de particle hath de Accent: as innovat', inſtitut', invocat, intermi',

mi', míscreant, récreat', résident, rébetenc' : régister, as not compounded, followez de generall Rul'.

Certain disyllables, being bot' Nouns and Verbs, ar distinguished by de Accent: de Verb having it in de last, and de Noun in de for'-last: as áccent, to accént; cómpound, to compóund; cónvoy, to convóy or convéy; cóllect, to collét; cóncord, to concórd; cóntract, to contráct; dírect, to diréct; énvi', to envi'; íncens, to incéns; présent & a présent, to present; prémis, & pl. prémises, to premis'; (*unde* premísed) rébel, to rebél; récord, to recórd; réfus', to refús'; rélaps, to reláps; tórment, to tormént: so récompens, to recompéns: óverthrow, to overthrów: yet prómis, regárd, reward, bot' Noun and Verb: and prógres [próper,] progrés [translat'.] ☜ 1.

In all Polisyllables, de differenc' of lik' words drawez de Accent: as Cómmend it, or ámend it; de Accent being properly in de last. So, You sold' not discourag', but éncourag' a learner; de Accent being properly in de for'-last. Lik'wis', Every cómmoditi haz his discommoditi: Not by géneration, but by régenerátion dooz a man truly liv: de Accent being properly in de for'for'last. And * Dey served de creatúr' mor' dan de Creatór: wer' de Accent of dis, being properly in de for'last, & of dat, in de for'for'last; dey ar drawn bot' to de last. Also a syllable Empatical reqirez de Accent: as arm, in al-árm; self, in my-sélf, him-sélf: but own, being mor' Empatical, takez it from him: as min'-ówn-self. ☜ 2. * Rom. 1.

In our languag' soom Hypertetrásyllables seem' to hav' 2 Accents: as administrátour, márriag'áble, írreconcílable, írreróverable, Cónstantinople, Constantinopólitan: &c. ☜ 3.

By des' Rul's and Exceptions appeerez, dat, in seating de Accent, de Englis is mor' lik' de Greek', dan de Latin. For wer'as, in Disyllables, de Latin dooz alwais accent de for'last, dowg sort; as *deus, amor*; de Greek' dooz often accent de last; as Θεῦ Θεῷ, *aibi nunc*: as wee doo', in alli', allót, begín, endit', forgív; &c. *vide Except* 2. And

wer'as, in Hyperdisyllables, de Latin doʒ alwais accent de for'last, being long; as *auditor, guberno*; de Greek', not regarding de qantiti, doʒ commonly accent de for'for'last, as ἄλλοτρις ἄνευθε συμφερτός: lik' as wee doʒ, not only wer' de for'last is ſort; as in pieti, ſacrific'; but alſo wer' it is long: as in áuditour, góvernour, † liturgi, &c. *vide Except III.*

† of λειτουργία.

CAP. 4, § 3: Of points:

¶ 1, *Of Primari Points ſimple.*

POints, ſerving for de better underſtanding of Words, ar eider Primari, or Secundari.

Primari Points ſimple, 4.

Primari Points, wic ſew deir Ton', Sound, and Pauſes, ar eigt: 4 ſimple and mor' common; Period, [.] Colon, [:] Semicolon, [;] Comma; [,] and 4 mixt and les freqent.

Period.

Period is a point of perfect ſens, and perfect ſentenc': wic, in de laſt word, falleʒ de Ton' of de voic' below its ordinari tenour, wiʒ a long paus.

Colon.

Colon is a point of perfect ſens, but not of perfect ſentenc': wic falleʒ de Ton' of de voic', wiʒ a ſorter paus.

Colon being a point of imperfect ſentenc', de part following ſomtim' doʒ perfect de ſam': as *Rom.* 11. 36. Of him, and ʒroeg him, and to him, ar all ʒings: to wom' bee glori foʒ ever. ſomtim' it on'ly makeʒ perfect ſens; (as de former part;) but doʒ not perfect de ſentenc': ſo dat der' may bee many Colons in on' Period: *Col.* 1, from 8, to 15, every vers haʒ his Colon. But wer' ſuc perfect members ar boʒ' many and ſort; Semicolon doʒ wel ſuppli' de Colons room': (as *Luk.* 10, 33. A certain Samaritan', as hee journeyed, cam' wer' hee was; and, wen hee ſaw him, had compaſſion on him; and went to him; and bownd up his wounds, pouring in oil and win'; and ſet him on his beaſt; and browgt him to an In; and took' car' of him.*) And wer' dey go'

* ſo' *Abiit; exceſſit; evaſit; erupit.*

go' by par's, answering on' an oder; dat de' *antitheta* of par's may bee distinguised, every second member is noted wit a Semicolon, and every first wit a Comma; till wee coom to de last, wic reqiret his proper point: as *Luk.* 17. 28. Dey at', dey drank; dey bowgt, dey sold; dey planted, dey builded.

* vid. Rhet. l. 1. c. 34.

Semicolon is a point of imperfect sens, in de midle of a Colon, or Period: commonly, wen it is a compound axiom; wos' parts ar joyned togeder, by a dubble, and soomtim' by a single, conjunction: (*vid.* Conjunct. cap. 3. § 4. ¶ 2:) and it continuet de tenour or ton' of de voic' to de last word, wit a Colon-paus: as *Rom.* 11, 16. If de first fruit bee holy; de lump is holy: and if de root' bee holy; so ar de branees.

Semicolon.

Comma is a point of mor' imperfect sens, in a simple axiom, or in eider part of a compound: wic continuet de tenour of de voic' to de last, wit de sortest paus.

Comma.

Many single woords, of de sam' sort, cooming togeder, ar distinguised by Commas: as *Gal.* 5, 19. Now de wooyks of de flesh ar manifest: wic ar des'; adulteri, fornication, uncleanes, lascivious nes, idolatri, witcraft, hatred, variance, emulations, wrat', strif', sedtions, heresi's, envyings, murders, drunkennes, revellings, and suc lik'. and *Titus* 2, 12. wee shold' liv soberly, rigteously, and godly, in dis present world. But if dey bee *antitheta* answering on' anoder; every second, for distinction of de par's, is fitly pointed wit Semicolon: as *Rom.* 8, 38. I am perswaded, dat neider deat, nor lif'; nor angels, nor principaliti's, nor poners; nor tings present, nor tings to coom; nor higt, nor dept; nor any oder creatur'; shall bee able to seperat' us from de lov of God, &c.

Example of all des' 4 you hav' in de Creed', dus pointed. I beleev' in God, de Fader Almigty, maker of heaven and eart: and, in Jesus Krist' his on'ly soon, our Lord: wic was conceived by de holy Gost; bort' of de Virgin Mari; suffered under Pont' Pilat'; was

crucified, dead, and buried: hee descended into hel; de 3ird day hee ros' again from de dead: hee ascended into heaven; and sitte3 on de rigt hand of God, de Fader Almigty: from denc' hee shall coom, to judg de qik and de dead. I beleev' in de Holy Goost'; de holy Catholik * vid. € in c. 1, § 5. * Cyz€; de communion of Saints; de forgivnes of sins; de resurrection of de body; and de lif' everlasting. Amen.

§ 3, ¶ 2: *Of Primari points mixt.*

Mixt points 4. De 4 mixt points, ar Erotesis, [?] Ecponesis; [!] Paren3esis, ( ) Para3esis: [ ] wic hav' alwais soom simple point, expres't or understood, in dem.

De simple point included in Erotesis and Ecponesis, is commonly Period: and der'for' dey ber' his badg, wi3 a differenc': dowg soomtim' dey impli' a point of les forc': as *Rom.* 3, 5, a Colon: Is God unrigteous, wo take3 vengeanc'? (I speak as a man) God forbid. and *Mat.* 3, 7, a Comma: O generation of vipers! wo ha3 for-warned you, &c. and *Jerem.* 5, 19, Wen yee shall say; Wer'for' dos' de Lord our God all desc' 3ings unto us? den shalt dou answer, &c. wer' Erotesis, pointing a † Spec' included in de middle of an oder Sentenc', [wic is heer' a * compound axiom] ha3 de Ton' and Paus of de Semicolon, [de simple point precedent.]

† vid. cap. 1, § 1, ¶ 2. * * vid. Orat. l. 1. cap. 2, § 1, (o) in notis.

Erotesis. Erotesis is a not', not on'ly (1) of Asking; (as *Mat.* 18, 21. Lord oft shall my broder sin against mee, and I forgiv him? til seven tim's?) and (2) of Urging or instanc' in reprehension; as (*Mark.* 7, 18, Ar yee so without understanding also? dos' yee not perceiv &c? and 9, 19. O faithles generation! how long shall I bee wi3 you? how long shall I suffer you?) but also (3) of earnest Avouching de contrari; weider de Interrogation bee affirmativ', or negativ': as *Luk.* 6, 39. Can de blind' lead de blind'? shall dey not bo3' fall into de dit€? [i.e. dey cannot: dey shall.]

1.

2.

3.

Erotesis,

Erotesis, if it bee purʿ, raiseth de common Tonʿ or tenour of de voicʿ in de last woord; unles * Empasis draw it: but if it begin with a woord interrogativʿ; as, [wo, wat, how, werʿ, wen, wy, &c;] it falleth as a Period, and raiseth de tonʿ in de Interrogativʿ: as *Luk* 17, 17. Werʿ derʿ not ten clensed? but werʿ ar de ninʿ?

* *vid* Orat. l. 1, c. 2. § 1, 7.

Dis point, in de 2 last uses derʿof, straineth de sound of de voicʿ tworrow-out de wolʿ Interrogation: as, Ar yee so without, &c. Can de blindʿ leadʿ, &c.

Ecponesis.

Ecponesis is a notʿ of Exclamation: wen soom great passion of de mindʿ is pathetically uttered: weider it bee in Admiration, Indignation; Exoptation, Desperation; Exultation, Lamentation; Terrour, Commiseration; or de likʿ.

Ecponesis falleth as a period, and raiseth de tonʿ in de particle of Exclamation, [o, oh, ah, alas, fi upon, out upon:] or, for want of sue, in soom Empatical woord: and always requireth a louder sound; and, wen it maketh perfect sens, pauseth as a Period: as *Numbers* 24, 23: Alas! *wo shall liv, wen God dooʿth dis! So *Rom.* 7. 24. O wretched man dat I am! † wo shall deliver mee from de body of dis death! and 11, 33, O de depth of de riches, booʿ of de wisdom and knowledg of God! * how unsearchable ar his judgments, and his ways past finding out!

* † * In de 2, 4, and 6 example is also Erotesis: but Ecponesis, beeing de morʿ principal point, hath de placʿ: & de rader, becaus de oder is sufficiently known by de Interrogativʿs wo and how.

Parenthesis.

Parenthesis is 2 semicircles, encloſing onʿ or moʿ woords of perfect sens, in a sentencʿ; for de perfecting derʿof: without wiche yet, de sens is perfect: as *Rom.* 7, 1. Know yee not brethren, (for I speak to dem dat know de law) how dat de law hath &c. *Act.* 1, 15. Peter stood up in de mids of de disciples, and said, (de number of de namʿs togeder werʿ about 120) Men and brethren &c. Also *Act.* 26, 5. which knew mee from de beginning, (if dey would testifi) dat after, &c. And *Act.* 22, 1. Men,

brędzen, and faders, hear yee my defenc', wic I mak' nou unto you: (and wen dey heard dat hee spak' in de Hebru' tung to dem; dey kept de mor' silenc': and hee sait) I am verily, &c.

Parentesis is wol'ly sounded wit a lower voic': & always ended as a Comma; unles de part precedent of de sentenc' bee noted wit soun oder simple point: for den it ended according to dat point: as *Act* 5, 26. Den went de Captain wit de Officers, and browgt dem without violenc': (for dey feared de people, lest dey should' hav' been stoned) and wen dey had browgt dem, &c. Heer' stoned ended, as violenc', wit a Colon. Lik'wis' 12, 3. Hee proceeded furder, to tak' Peter also: (den wer' de days of unlevened bred) and wen hee had apprehended him, &c: and 21, 29. And farder browgt Greek's also into de Temple, and hait polluted dis holy place: (for dey had see'n befor' wit him, in de Citti, Tropimus an Ephesian, wom' dey supposed dat Paul had browgt into de temple) and all de Citti was moved, &c.

Parentesis. Parentesis is a semiqadrats, encloſing on' or mo' words of Imperfect sens, for distinction or declaration of dat wic goet befor'; and wer'wit it is construed by Apposition.

And it is wol'ly sounded as Parentesis; ending as his simple point: or, if it hav' non', as a Comma: as *Exod.* 14, 9. But de Egyptians pursued dem, [all de horses and cariots, &c.] *Luk.* 18, 19. Non' is good sav' on', [God.] *Joh.* 14, 22. Judas sait unto him, [not Iscariot,] Lord, how is it, &c. and 18, 26. On' of de servants of de hig Priest [his cosin wol' ear Peter rut of] sait, Did not I see dee, &c. *Acts* 9, 17. Broder Saul, de Lord hait sent mee, [Jesus dat appeered unto dee, in de way as dou camest] dat dou migtest, &c. so *Rom.* 1, 32. Wo knowing de judgment of God, [dat dey wic dov' sue tings ar worthy of deat] not on'ly dov' de sam'; but &c. and 7, 18. I know dat in mee, [dat is in my flesh] dwellet no' good ting.

§ 3, ¶ 3: *Of Secundari Points.*

Secundari Points, not ſewing Ton', Sound, or Paus, ar 4: Apoſtropus, ['] Eclipſis, [——] or [——] Diëreſis, [¨] and Hypen, [-] or [⸗]. *Secundari Points.*

Apoſtropus ſignifyeth de eliſion of a vouel in a wœrd: as Ð'almigti, lœv'd, if't, it's, learned'ſt: and ſœmtim' of a Conſonant, as t'd' for tin de. *Apoſtropus.*

Eclipſis ſignifyeth de eliſion of wœrds in de beginning or ending of a vers or ſentenc', cited in our writings: as *Eclipſis.*

——*Argillà quidvis imitaberis udà.*
Multa fidem promiſſa levant. ——

Diëreſis is a not' of parting 2 vouels, wie oderwiſ' migt ſeem' to mak' a dipthong: as Laïs, Capernaüm, Gileäd, Leöpard, pigeön, Timotheüs, Nathaniël, liën, diër, Bagoäs. *Diëreſis.*

Hypen is a not' of joyning 2 ſyllables in on' wœrd, wie oderwiſ' migt ſeem' to be parted: nam'ly, wen de firſt is de laſt of de former lin'; and de ſecond is de firſt of de lin' following: as in dis example, [learn-ing.] But if de wœrd bee a compound, wof' parts may ſeem' ſeveral wœrds; den is Hypen always to bee ſet between dem: as Taſk-maſter, a by-wœrd, hœnni-com, hœnni-dew, corn-field, bond-woman, grav'-clod's, hoꝛſ-load, * lod'-ſtar, and lod'-ſton'. *Hypen.* [⸗]

* of to lead.

FINIS.

Hyperbaton.

Hyperbole.

Ellipsis.

Pleonasm.

* Otherwise read.

AN INDEX OF WOORDS *LIKE AND VNLIKE.*

Soom woords of lik' sound hav' different writing: as* soom *filius*/sum *sol*: soom of lik' writing hav' different sound: as a mous *mus*/ † mous *strues* pl. of* mou: soom of like sound and writing differ in de accent: as precedent *præcedens*/ prècedent *exemplum quia præcedit*: (*vid. suo loco*) and soom of lik' sound, writing, and accent, differ yet in signification: wic̄ den must bee discerned by the sens of de woords precedent and subsequent: as ear *auris*/ ear *spica*/ to ear *aro*: wenc' earable *arabilis*.

* v.E & O in C. 1. §. 2.
† v.S. in C. 1. §. 4.
* v. ou in C. 2. §. 1.

Of wic̄ sorts you hav' heereafter oder examples.

an Acorn, or okes-corn *glans*/ an aker *acra, jugerum*.

Ai mee i. wo is mee/ for ay i. for ever.

Aier *aër*/ heir *hæres*.

Aieri *aërius*/ airi a song/ and a neast of hauks.

All *omnis*/ ale *cervisia*/ aul *subula* G. aal: and derefore wee say an aul, not a naul.

an Alley Fr. *allee*, of *aller* to go', *angiportus plateola*/ alli' *affinis*/ to allay *mitigo*.

Angle Sax. anghel *hamus piscatorius*/ angle *angulus*/ angel *angelus*.

Ant[pismer'] *formica*/ aunt *amita*.

Aray or rader ray, S. reye *ordo*, as in battail-ray/ (*vid.* Ray.) to array *vestio*.

Arc a vaut ab *arcus* a bow: wenc' also commeth arcet *sagittarius*/ Arc in composition chief, of *ἀρχὸς*: as Arch-

ſhop, archbiſhop: de Greek χ beeing turned into our C: dowg in oder lik words de forc of χ bee kept: as Archangel, architeatur.

Arrant ſeemeth to coom of de F. *arrenter* pronounced *arranter*: and ſo an arrant knav or hoor, is ſuch a one as is hired to be naught / errand a meſſag (commonly pronounced arrand) of F. *erre* a way or paſ / errant of *erro*, wich ſignifyeth as wel to wander and travail dis way and dat way, not directly; as to goe out of de way, or to bee deceived: in de former ſens ar de Juſtices of Aſsizes called Errant, becaus dey go no direct coorſ, but dis way and dat way from on toun to an oder, wer deir ſittings ar appointed; and ſo is a bailif at larg called a bailif errant,

Ay vide Ai.

B.

to Babble *garrio* / a bauble *nugamentum* / Babel *Babel*.

Bay *badius* / to bai or bark at *oblatro* / a bai or road for ſips *ſinus*: unde, *ob ſimilitudinem*, a bai * windoor / a bai or dam for water *pila* / bai-ſalt [ſalt of *Baionne* in France] / a bai-tree, *laurus*.

* *Windoor, i. a door wherat de wind doth enter: a fit nam before de uſe of glaſs: v. Wind.*

a Ball *pila* / to baul *baubari*.

Barley *hordeum* / barly *nudè*.

a Barn *horreum* / a Bearn or eild, of to Bear; *natus*.

a Battail *prælium* / battle or fruitful *fertilis, fœcundus*.

to Bear or bring foorth *pario*: inde a bearn or eild / to ber or carri *fero*, of φέρω: inde a ber to ber dead bodies to buriall *feretrum* / a bear *urſus* / bar *nudus*.

to Begin *incipio* / a biggin *infantium capital*: wich ſeemeth to coom of to begin; becaus der with dey begin to dreſ eildrens heds: wich afterward is layd aſid.

Beholding to on, of to behold or regard: wich, by a *Synecdoche generis*, ſignifyeth to reſpect and behold, or look upon with loov, and thanks for a benefit received: as Acts 3. Peter ſaith to de people, why look you ſo earneſtly on us, as dowg by our own power or holines, wee had mad dis man to walk? were de people, in beholding de Apoſtles,

ſtles, ſeemed to bear loov and reſpect unto dem, as de immediat auꝛors of dis miraculous benefit. So dat dis Engliſ praſ, I am beholding to you, is as mne as I ſpecially reſpect you for ſom ſpeciall kindnes: yet ſom nou adays had rader writ it Beholden i. obliged, anſwering to dat, *teneri & firmiter obligari*: wic conceipt would ſeem de more probable; if to behold did ſignifie to hold, as to bedek to dek, to beſpinkle to ſpinkle. But indeed neider is beholden Engliſ; neider ar behold and hold any more all one, den becom and com or beſeem and ſeem.

a Belly *venter*/to belie *fugilla*.

a Berri *bacca*/a beri *cavea*, as a cunni-beri/(*vi*. Verſteg. c. 7. in B.) to buri *ſepelio*.

to Bee *eſſe*, to have been *fuiſſe*/a Bee apis, Bees *apes*/(*vid*. E long in c. 1. §. 3.)/a bin or hute *machra*.

Bil is a hand-writing/a beak/and an edg-tool.

Bitter *amarus*/a bittour [a kind of heron] D. butoꝛ, F. *butor*, L. *butio*.

Blak *niger*/bleak *pallidus*/to blae to make blak/to blege to witen or mak pal.

a Blow *alapa*/to blow *flo*/to blow or blew *floreo*.

Blue *carulens*/it bleew *flavit*. *v.c.* 1. §. 11. & 1.

a Boar *aper*/to boꝛe *terebro*.

a Bottel not bottle, of F. *bouteille obba*.

a Brideale of bride and ale, de word ſignifying not de wedding, but the wedding-feaſt/a bꝛide D. bꝛeydel F. *bride* of *brider franare*.

a Brooch or ſpit *veru*, [F. *Brobbe* a ſpit or any oder picked ting: wer of comes *brochette* a peg or pin]/to booꝛe or tap a veſſel: dowg dis ſeem to com of de ſam word.

to Buy *emo*/by *per*.

C

a Cay of a river, D. kaey F. *Quay*/a key *clavis*.

to Call *voco*/a caul *omentum*/Metaph. dat wic women wear on deir heads.

a Cater of de F. *quatre quaternio*/a cater, of cat, *opſonator*.

Working Card's of *carmino*, or *cardnus* a teasel / playing card's & a sea-card' or map, of *charta*, D for t: for in Fr, and D. thes' card's ar called *cartes* and kaerten; wer'as dos' ar called *cardes* and kaerden.

a Cell, a cellar / to sell, a seller.

to Ceas *cesso* / to cese or rate *censeo* / to seise or seiz *occupo*, vid in S.

to Cer' vid. ser'.

Clox, pl. clod's, to clod'.

a Coal *carbo* / col' or cal' (wenc' colwoort) *jus*.

a Coat *tunica* / a cot' or cottag' *casa*. S. kote à Gr. κοίτη *cubile*.

Cockle or corn-ros' *melanthium*, or nigella, becaus de seed's bee of a blak collour / cokle [a sel fis] *cochlea*.

a Cofer, D. koffer F. *coffre*, (yet wee writ' and sound it wit a singl' f, to distinguish it from colwger wic is founded coffer (vid. Gh.)) Lat. *capsa* of *capio*, or of κάφα *idem*.

a Collar *collarium* of *collum* / koller *cholera* [*bilis flava*.]

to Conceav *utero* / to conceiv *animo*: utrúnque à *concipio*.

a Councel or assembli *concilium*, à *concilio* / counsel or advis' *consilium*, à *consulo*.

Cest or rader cist, D. kist, L. *cista*: *unde* de brest is called a cest or cist, becaus in it, as in a cest, is lokt de treasur' of de hart / de ces-game or ces-men F. *eschez*, of *eschequier* a cecker or ces-bord' / a cesten or cestnut *castanea*.

D. a Dam, *mater brutorum* / a dam to stop a water-cors' *agger cataracta*, D. dam: *unde* Amsterdam, Roterodam, &c. / to dam D. dammen, *aggere occludere* / to damn or condemn *damnare* / a dame or mistris F. *dame*: henc' *madame* my mistres: but in Englis madam is a compellation on'ly to a Ladi, and Dame in publik actions, is a Ladies title set befor' de nam'; lik' as Spinster is de title of oders, set after de nam': as Dam' Eleno Cobham, Jan' Butler Spinster. of dis Dam' comes de Diminutiv',

Damsel,

Damsel, F. *damoiselle, puella nobilis.*

Dear *charus*/deer^c *carus*/a dier *dama*. D. dier G. thier.

Devil, or rader deevil, not divel: (as soom, far fereing it from *diabolus*, woold^e hav^e it) for as God coomez of good *bonus*, (wie in de old^e S. was written wiz a singl^e o, and de Nederlanders doo^e yet say goed) so doo^z deevil coom of eevil *malus*: as S. duvel of de uvel *idem*: in wie sens hee is also called de quaed and de boose.

to Di^e *morior*/and a di^e pl. dice/to dy^e *tingo*: so to lie *mentior*, and a li^e *mendacium*/to ly^e *jaceo. vid.* y. vouel.

to Discomfort or put out of comfort, F. *desconforter* L. and I. *disconfortare* of *confortare*/to discomfit, or defeat, F. *desconfire, conficere, destruere*: *unde* discomfiture F. *desconfiture.*

a Dit^e *scrobs*/Duit^e *Germanus*, D. Duitsch G. Tuitsch or Teutsch of Tuisco de Germans Conductor and first Princ^e; wom^e dey honoured for deir eief God, next after de Sun and de Moon^e: and der^for^e dey called de zird day of de week^e Tuisdag, for wie wee say Tuisday. Tacitus writez him *Tuisto*, and de people *Tuistones* or *Tentones*, and deir tung *lingua Teutonica.*

A Do^e *dama femina*/doing D. deegh *massa*/doo^e *facio*; not do^e.

Dun *fuscus*/doon *factus*, not don^e: for on^e haz an oder sound, as in bon^e, mon^e, ston^e.

Dy^e *vid.* Di^e.

East *oriens*/est^e to dri^e mault in/yeest or barm^e *spuma cervisia*, G. yest. D. gist. E

Eider *alteruter, aut*/de eder or bond of a hedg.

to Endow *dotare*/endu^e of F. *enduire*, or indu^e of *induere* or *imbuere.*

Enoug *satis*/but importing number it is boz^e written and pronounced wizout de aspirat^e: as Eccles. 35. 1. Sacrifices enou/Enou for even nou, *modo*: In de pronouncing of wie 2 woords, de on^ly difference is de accent: wie de first haz in de last, and de last in de first

firſt. For enoug wee commonly ſay enuf: as for laug, daugter, ſoom ſay laf, dafter: for cowg all ſay cof: and for de Duitc after, wee altogeder boꝛ' ſay & wrie' after.

to Enter *intrare*/to entér *inhumare*.

Ear *auris* / to ear *aro*/ ere before *priùs*, erſt firſt *primò*, (not yet yerſt) as in Duteere, erſt: Hence ereroon', ere-wil', and erely i. former: as of erely tings I wil dee tel: for wie is nou written (I know not wy) ferly.

Certain woꝛds beginning wiꝛ eſ ar ſoomtim' ſpoken and written wiꝛout e: as eſcap', eſpecial, eſpi; ſcape, ſpecial, ſpi: to eſpous, and to eſtrange, [verbs;] ſpous, and ſtrange [nouns:] eſqir', eſſay, eſtabliſh, eſtat'; ſqir', ſay, ſtabliſh, ſtat': ſo example and excuſ'; wiꝛout ex, ſampl' ſcuſ': and ex-eange, wiꝛout ex, eange.

Eunuk' not Ebnuk', *Eutykus* not *Evtykus*: as coom-ing of de Greek' diptong *u*.

Ebe *Eva*/Ebe *profeſtum* / eab *ſtillicidium*, of F. *Eaue* water.

Eben *etiam*, eben dy ſalvation/æben *veſper*/æbn *par.*

Ew not yew *ovis famella*; as iw not yiw, (*vid.* Iw *taxus*) dowg de y bee vulgarly ſounded in dem boꝛ'.

E England [de Souꝛ part of Great Britain] (wie con-teined de 7 Kingdoms of de Saxons, Juits, and Engles mixt togeder) was by Egbert King of de Weſt-Saxons, wen hee had wel-nig browgt dis Heptarkii into a Monar-ki, called (belik' becaus hee was an Engle) Engle-land; wie contracted into two ſyllables, is vulgarly written England: but always ſounded England: as wee now boꝛ' found and writ' many oder woꝛds wiꝛ E, wie anciently were written wiꝛ E: as ſeem', ſeeve', ſeek', &c. (*v.c.*1. §. 2.) In Frene, becaus dey turn *en* into *an*, it is writ-ten *Angle-terre*, and in Latin lik' wiſ' *Anglia*: doug de Italians call it *Inghil-terra*, and de Spaniards *Ingla-tierra*, not differing in de ſound of de firſt ſyllable from us: for æ ſort and i ſort have de ſelf-ſam' ſound; *vid.* c.2. §.2.

Ebe, and Eben, and Ebn, ſee in Ebe and Eben.

Fain

Fain glad/to fein *fingo*.

F

Fare, eer^{t}, or diet/ a fare, a paſſage or journey: wence comes fare-well, i. paſ wel and ſafely, and a fardeal, a pak dat paſſengers or waifaring men doo^{t} ber^{t}.

Fair *puleer*/a fayr (for difference) with y *mundus*.

Fat *pinguis*, D. vet, G. fet/fat^{e} *fatum*/ a fat^{e} or vat^{e}, *vid.* Mate/a fault, F. *faulte, culpa*.

a Fel *pellis*/to fel *succido*/fel *crudelis*: *unde* a felon, Fr. *felon, fur*, and metap. felon de for^{e} ſo called, becaus it is fel or cruel, as a felon or ſeet^{e}, *furunculus*.

to Fete *affero*/a fete or rader vete *vicia*, D. vitſe, F. *veſce*.

to Feed^{e} *paſco*/feed[wie has taken his fee.]

a Fin of a fiſ *pinna*/ a fiend or ſprit^{e}, *cacodæmon*/a fem *palus*.

to Flie *volo*/ to flee *fugio*. *vid.* c. 3. §. 3. ¶. 4.

Flour *flos*/flooz^{e} *area*.

to Flouriſ *floreo*/to flurriſ *velito*.

Foul *fœdus*/ a foul *ales*.

In ſteed of our f, de * Nederlanders hav^{e} v: ſaying for fall, vall: for fader, feder; vader, veder: for fel, felmunger; vel, velmanger: for felt, ſeimel, [Fr. *feutre*] feim; velt, veneel, varen: for fivvel, field, fier, fiſ, fiſt, fiete or fete, folk; vevel, veld, vier, viſ, viſt, vitſe, volk, &c. wie dialect is yet found in de Weſtern partes: wesby appeeret, dat aldoweg in dat inundation of our Anceſters into dis land, (in de time of Vortigernus the Britiſ King, and after) de greater number came from Saxoni, and oder partes of hig Germani; yet ſoom wer^{e} of de Lowcountries: ſuc as *Camden* in his *Britannia* ſpeaket of: *Majores è Germania copias evocant, qui pro limitibus excubarent, & maritimo bello hoſtes affligerent.* For de Nederlanders, by de advantage of deir dwelling, were ever good ſea-men.

* A general difference between de Dialects of de high and low Duitch is, dat in many woords where de high Duitch ſay F. and T. de low ſay V and D: de high ſay tag, mittag, tochter, tuitſch or teutſch; (vid Ditch in Indice) de low ſay vage, mivdvage, vochter, Vuitſch.

G

Gallant brav^{e} Fr. *gallant, elegans*/a Gallioone. F. *gallion, navis præſidiaria major*/ a gallon *congius*: de wie de

* ſtatut^{e}

* A. 31. Ed. 1. * Statut' doo'ꝫ dus defin', An Engliſ penni (wic is called de (a) Sterling) round wiꝫout clipping, ſall weig 32. gr. of weat drie in de midſt of de ear: 20 pence ſall mak' an ounce: 12 ounces a li: 8 li. mak' a gallon of † win'; 8 gallons a buſel; and 8 buſels a qarter. Of wic gallon and buſel der' was * ordeined a ſtanderd of bras to remain for ever in de Exeeqer: according to wic all de cief touns of England hav' oder braſen ſtanderds mad', for de forming and reforming of de wodden meſures: wic on'ly, being mad' eqal to de ſtanderd, and ſealed by de head officers, dat ſized dem, ar upon great penalties to bee uſed.

† Of wheat A. 12. H. 7.

* A. 12. H. 7.

The Gallon is otherwiſ mad' of 7 li Averde-pois: and ſo 28 [called a Tod] mak' a half-buſel, 56 li [vulgarly called half a hundred-weight] mak' a buſel; 112 li or a hundred-weigt mak' 2 buſels, 400 weigt 8 buſels, commonly called a Qarter; becaus it is de fowrꝫ part' of an ordinari load for 4 nags: aldowg dey nou uſ' to carri 5 fuc qarters, or 20 hundred at a load for a ſmall journey.

de Gall of a living ꝫing *fel*, D. galle/ a gall nut *galla*, D. gall-nate/ a gaul or ſor' of de ſkin mad' wiꝫ rubbing, *intertrigo*.

Gentle or meek' *mitis* / a gentile or headen *gentilis* / a gentil or maggot *termes*.

Glaſ *vitrum*, D. glas a Teut. gleiſſen *ſplendere*: hence de brigthes or freſ coullour of cloꝫ or oder ꝫing is called de glaſ of it / a gloſ or expoſition *gloſſa*.

(a) Concerning the nam' of Sterling I find' 3 opinions: one is of Linwod, who in gloſſa ad cap. *Item quia de teſtamentis, verbo Centum ſolidos* ſais, It is called Sterling, becaus it had the pictur' of a ſtarling or ſtar' in on' qarter of de coin: An oder is of ſoom * Scottiſh writers, who affirm our purer ſilver, which wee call Sterling, to hav' been coined at Sterling in Scotland, and der' of to hav' its nam': but † Cambden, rejecting dese 2 conceipts as frivolous, ſhewes dat in de time of king Richard de firſt, monney coined in de Eaſt partes of Germani began to bee of ſpecial reqeſt in England, for de puriti der' of: and was der' for' called Easterling monney, as de inhabitants

* Heylin in Scotia.

† Remains tit. Money.

habitans of dose partes were called *Eosterlings*: shortly after, soom of * In de time of
des craftsmen (wherof *Otto Cuneator* was chief) wer sent for into King John:
dis Realm, to bring de coin to perfection: of whom de lawful En- Heylyn ibid.
glish monney was called (as appeareth in old deeds) *nummi Esterlingi*, [Esterling monney:] which, sinc that time, by *Aphæresis* [a kind of abbreviation] has been commonly called *Sterling*.

to Gnaw or knaw: de hig Duitc writing it wit g, and de low wit k.

Gray of coollour *glaucus*/a grai[brok or badger] *melis*; so called becaus hee is gray.

Gros, big or tik, F. *gros* or *grosse*, G. grosz/a grosc, i. a great doozen, or a doozen doozen.

Grav *gravis*/a grav *sepulchrum*/a Grav [a Duitc Count or Earle] as Grav *Mauric*, & in de compounds, Lant-grav, Rheingrav, Pals-grav: *vid.* Rev.

Greec *Gracia*/a greec or stair *gradus*.

a Guild or fraterniti/to gild *inaurc*.

H

Hay *fœnum*, of de Sax. hawen *secare*, becaus it is cut gras/a hey or cunni-net, of de Fr. *hay* (wic dey sound *hey*, *vid.* ai and oi, c. 2, § 2. and wee ar as reddy, bot in sound and writing, to follow deir sound, as deir writing: wer dey writ *mouton* and say *mootton*, wee writ and say mootton: dey writ *quatre* and say *catre*, wee writ and say cater: dey writ *bon* and say *boone*, wee writ and say boon: dey writ *plaid* and say *plead*, wee writ and say plead) [a hedg;] becaus it hedget or heinet dem in: Henc heyward dat keepet de hedges or bounds of de fields.

Hail, D. hagel *grando*/Heil, D. and G. heil, healt, *salus*: *inde* All heil [all healt] *vid.* Heal and Hol.

Hair *crinis*/a hac *lepus*/to hear *audio*.

to Hal or draw, D. haelen *trahere*/hall, D. hagel *grando*/hall, D. saal *aula*.

Ham a toun hemd in wit soom fenc: (wenc south-ham, nort-ham, &c. and de diminutiv *hamlet* a villag) it signifyet also a little plat compassed with a river/ham *poples*, *unde* metap. de hams of a hors-collar, becaus dey ar bending, as de hams.

Haply *forſan*/happily *fœliciter*.

Hard *durus, & difficilis*/ heard participle, of to hear/ and a herd *grex*, (not heard) for ſo it is written alſo in hig and low Duitc.

Hart *cervus*/hart *cor. vid.* E a in cap. 2, § 2.

Haſt' *feſtinatio*/ haſt de ſign' of de pfect tens; lik' as waſt' *jactura*, and waſt *eras*.

a Hate of a door' *anticum*/ to hate *excludere*/ to hace flax, of F. *Haeer aſciare*: whenc' a haeel: as haeet of haec an ax.

to Heal, D. heilen *ſanare*, ab heil *ſanitas*: *unde* healt and healtful/ to hel' or cover *tegere*: *unde* a heling [or coverlit, of F. *covrelict ſtragulum*:] Hence, ſayt Verſtegan, is derived Hel; becaus it is heled over, or hidden in low obſcuriti: as Heaven is ſo called, becaus it is heaven or elevated abov' all.

to Heav, D. heffen [to lift up] wenc' heaven, S. heſon *cœlum*; and heavi [weigti] becaus it lifte up de ligter in de ſcal'.

Hed *caput*, ſort, dowg in a tranſlated ſens it bee ſounded long, as head of milk, for crem'.

a Helm or hed-piece, of to hel', or cover: (as ſalad in de ſam' ſens of *celare* to cover) *unde* dimin. helmet/ a helm Metap. de top-part' or handle of de Rudder.

Heer' *hic*/to hear *audio*.

Hir' *merces*/higer *altior*.

Ho *vox clamantis*/ ho' *vox ſiſtentis*/hoa *cura*/ a how to par' de ground wit/ a howg *ſuffrago*/hou *quomodo*.

Hol' of to heal, *ſanus*. D. heil: (wie woord is yet in ſom uſ' wit us: as wer' wee ſay a heil body) *inde* holſom, D. heilſam/wol' *integer, totus*/a hoal *foramen*, not hol'; as coal not col': (dowg in D. bot' bee ſort hol, kol.)

Hoali, of hoal *foraminoſus*/wol'ly *omninò*/holy *ſanctus*, D. heiligh of heil, as holy of hol': de Primitiv's beeing Epitets of a good body; and de Derivativ's of a good mind'/ holly [a tree] *ilex* hollow *cavus*/to hallow *ſanctifico*/

fico / to hollaw or woop *voce fictitiâ & sonorâ aliquem advocare*: de on' of woop; [de woord dat wee comonly dus us';] de oder of holla a Teutonik woord used by de Germans, Frenc, Italians and Spaniards, wen dey call on' to dem: in Engli∫ it is ſpoken on'ly to horſes.

Holand of holy *ſanctus*; as Holand ponder *pulvis ſanctus*, Holand-tid' *feſtum ſanctorum* / Holland, in the Nederlands, of holt [i. wood] and land: as (by it) Zeland of ze [i. ſea] and land.

at Hom' *domi* / whom' *quem*.

Hor' any weed' dat foulez de corn *zizanium* / hoar or hoary *canus* / hor' not whor' *meretrix*. v. c. 1, § 2. & 3.

an Holt', F. *hoſte hoſpes* / an holt' of men, of *hoſtis exercitus* / an holt' or ſacrifice *hoſtia* / all' for eall': as in Oſtend'. Hour: *vid.* Our.

How: *vid.* Ho.

a Hoop' *circulus* / to woop, v. to hollaw.

Hug' *Hugo* / hu' and cri' of Fr. *huer* to cri' / hiw coullour / to hew *ſcindo*.

I *ego*, G. Ich, v. C. in cap. I, § V. / I [yea] *etiam* / or *oculus*.

Idle *otioſus* / Idol *idolum*.

a Joic' pl. Joices, [ſligt ſquar' pieces *joyned* into de Scommer to bear' de board's] / Joic' or ſap *ſurculus*.

a Jointer [or long plan', wie straigtez de board's edges to mak' a cloſ' joint] / a jointur' [i. lands mad' over or joined to a woman in marriag', during her lif'].

Iw [wee] not yew, doug it bee ſo lounded: de Frene beeing *If*, and de Duite tif, then, or eiben: as wee ſay yew, and yet writ' ew *ovis fœmella*.

not Kalendar, Kazarin', but Calendar, Cazarin'. *vi.* K in C. I, § IV.

a Key, v. cay.

to Knaw, *vid.* to gnaw.

a Knot *nodus* / a gnat *culex*.

L a Lai man *laicus*/a lai or ſong *canticum*/to lay *pono*.
a Lam *agnus*/lam^c *clandus*/a lamp *lampas*.
to lanc^e or cut/to lanc^e a ſip/a lanc^e or ſpeer^e.
a Lanc^e *angiportus*/a lation *planities*.
Latin *Latinus*/latten *aurichalcum*, D. lattoen, q. *latum es*, Germ. letton.
to Leap, *vid.* lip.
a Leaper of to leap/a leper of *lepra*.
a Leas *leſſa*, of F. *laiſer*, D. laſſen or latten *linquere*/a leaſſ to let ſlip hounds, F. *laſſe*, D. letſe *lorum*.
a Leaz *paſcuum*.
Leaſt *Minimus*/leſt *ne*.
a Leaver *levamentum*/to hav^e lever [or liefer] *malo*.
Lead *plumbum*/led *ductus*, of to lead, *vid.* c. 3, § III. ¶ 4.
Left *ſiniſter*/left *relictus*, of to leav. *v.* c. 3, § III. ¶ 4.
Leiſur^e, not leaſur^e, *otium*.
Leman *quaſi* ly^e by a man, [a woman taken in ſteed of a wif^e] *concubina* / a limon, commonly pronounced lemmon, dat ſarp cold^e fruit of de hot countri's, *limon*, F. *limon*, D. limoen.
Lettic^e *lactuca*/a laſtic^e *clathrum*.
a Level *libella*, I. *livella* / leven, F. *levain*: not leavel leaven.
a Leek^e *porrum*/to lik^e *probo*.
Lee^s of win^e or oil, F. *lies*, *fraces*/to leec^e or loſ^e *pendo*.
to Li^e *mentior*/ to ly^e *jaceo*. *vid.* to di^e.
a Licter or horſ-licter, F. *litiere*, *lectica*/litter, de ſtraw wer^on beaſts li^e, F. alſo *lictiere* or *litiere*: wi^e, by a Metonymi, is taken for de yung on^s dat ar laid in de litter, as a litter of welps: dis wœrd, dowg it bee of de ſam^e originall wit de former; yet, for differenc^e, is it altogeder written litter, not licter.
K a Lip *labium*, D. lippe/to lip or leap *ſaltare*, S. lopen, D. loopen.
Ligt *lumen*, D. licht, G. lucht: *unde* to lighten *illuminare*: & *inde* lightening *fulgur*, and it lighteneth *fulgurat*/

rat/ leigt or not heavi *levis*, D. leicht : *unde* to leigt or disburden *levare* : *unde etiam* de leigts *pulmones, quia ut levia supernatant*/ to ligt, fall, or settle, as birds dō' on de ground, *sido* : *inde* to ligt or aligt, *descendere de equo aut alio vehiculo*.

Lo *ecce*/ loiw *humilis*.

to Los' [or leef'] loft *perdo*, (*unde* los') *Mat.* 16. 25./ to lows' lowsed *solvo*, (*unde* lows') *ib.* 19.

Mai *mains* [*mensis*] to may or can *possum*. M!

a Mayr or Maier is Englis, (as Shireu and Alderman) beeing derived of de verb to may, wic signifyez to hav' migt or pouer : becaus hee may or can dō' most of all in de sam' Corporation. Henc' de cief Magistrat' of Lovan in Brabant, and of oder countri-touns, is called de Meyer : and *Maire* or *Maieur*, in many touns of Franc' : wos' languag' is originally Teutonik, as Englis and Duitc is: *vid.* Versteg. c. 10. / a mar' *equa*.

a Manner *mos*/ a Maner or Manour *Manerium*.

a Mantle or cloak *mantele* / a mantel of a cimney, Fr. *manteau* or *mantel*.

Marc *Marcus*/ a mark *nota*/ a Marq' or marc *limes* / a marc of money [13s 4d] *marca*.

Mari *Maria*/ to marri, aldoug of *maritus*/ marrow *medulla*.

Master, becaus wee so pronounc' it, rader den maister; forming it of *Magister* by a Syncope of 2 letters, and not of de Frenc *maistre*: for wic demselvs say *metre. v.* E imperf.

Med' or mez *medo*/ a meas or meddow *pratum*, à G. matten *metere*.

Meat *cibus*/ to met' *metior*.

Many *multi*/ de meiny *plebs*, D. gemein volk.

a Messag' *nuncium*/ a messnag' *messuagium*.

a mind' *mens* / min' *meus* / a min' of metral *fodina*: *unde* a min' dat Pioners mak' in wars *cuniculus*.

a Mit' *minutum*/ migt *potentia*.

a Moder *mater*/a modder *puella.*

a Mol^{c} or mowld-warp *talpa*, D. mol / Mol^{c} a river in Surrey, ſo called becaus lik^{e} a mol^{s} it goe$_{t}$ under de ground, breaking out at Mol^{s}ey into de Tam^{s}.

a Mold^{e} or model to form a $_{t}$ing by, *modulus formæ*, D. model; *unde* to mold^{e}, uſually of loavs: Metap. wee ſay of il-bred €ildren, dey muſt bee nu^{r} molded / mowld ear$_{t}$: *unde* a mowld-warp, becaus hee warpe$_{t}$ or caſte$_{t}$ up ear$_{t}$.

Mo^{e} or moz^{e} *plures*/to mow *meto*/a mou *ſtrues*.

a Moar *radix*/moz^{e} *plus*/a moz^{e} *palus.*

a Mous *mus*/mous *ſtrues*, pl.

Muſter *militum cenſus*, henc^{e} muſter-maſter/muſtard *ſynapi*, henc^{e} muſtard-maker.

Nay no *non*/ ne nor *neque*/ to ney *hinnie*, D. neyen not neig, as of *lat^{e} it ha$_{t}$ been written. * Jerem. 5, 8.

de nap^{e} or noddle *cervix*/a nap^{e}, F. *nappe*, *mappa* or *linteum*: *unde* a napkin *mantile*, *linteolum*: and naperi^{e} [linnen.]

Nap of clo$_{t}$, D. noppe *floccus*/nap of ſleep^{e}, of de Duits nippen *niſtare* to wink: *unde* nappi al^{e}, dat wil mak^{e} on^{e} tak^{e} a nap.

a navi or fleet^{e} of ſhips/a nav^{e} de middle of a cart-weel^{e}: *unde* de navel *umbelicus.*

Naugt or naugti *malus*/nowgt of ne owgt, not any $_{t}$ing, *nihil.*

Neat *bos* S. neat/ net^{e} *nitidus*, F. and D. net, It. *netto.*

a Net S. nette *rete*/a nit of de D. niet no$_{t}$ing, *lens.*

Neider *neuter*, *neque*/neder (*unde* nedermoſt) of bened^{e}, *inferior.*

a Neer^{e}, F. *niece neptis*/to neeſ^{e} G. nieſen *ſternutare.*

Nic^{e} or coy *curioſus*/a nias hauk, [not an eyas] F. *niais*, It. *nidaſo*, taken out of de neaſt: as a hauk flown is called a bran eer.

No or not *non*/ no^{e} (as* mo^{e}) or non^{e} *nullus.* * 4 k. 6. 16.

de Non^{s} of a moon$_{t}$ *none*/for de none^{e}, *de induſtria.*

Onᵉ *unus*/on [upon] *supra*/on [proceedᵉ] *perge*. O

Oꝛ goldᵉ or yellow in Heraldri/ oꝛᵉ de eartꝫ or matter werᵉ of any mettal is madᵉ: as gold-oꝛᵉ, silver-oꝛᵉ &c./ oar of a boat or ſip *remus*.

Oꝛag ᵉ *atriplex*/oꝛeng ᵉ *citreum*.

Oꝛder *ordo*/oꝛdurᵉ *ſimus*.

Our *noſter* / hour *hora*, pronounced our.

a Pail *ſitula*/a palᵉ *palus, li*, or *vallus, li*/palᵉ *pallidus*, P.
de palat *palatum*/a pallet *ſtratum*.

to Parboil *parùm bullire, ſubcoquere*; not perboil, wiᵉ is rader to boil ꝛorrowly.

to Parᵉ *decortico, reſeco* / a pair *par*/a peaꝛ *pyrum*, F. *poire*, D. peꝛe.

a Parſon *Rector*/a perſon *perſona*.

Peaᵉ *pax*/peas *piſum*.

to Peaꝛᵉ F. *percer, penetro*/Pieꝛᵉ of *Pierre* [*Peter*]/ peeres *pares* or *magnates*.

a Peaꝛᵉ *pertica*/a peꝛᵉ [fiſ] *perca*, F. *perche*. A peaꝛᵉ is defined ann. 31. Ed. 1. Three barley-corns driᵉ and round makᵉ an inᵉ: 12 inᵉes a fooᵗᵉ: 3 fooᵗᵉ a yard: 5 yards and di. a peaꝛᵉ: and 160 peaꝛᵉes an aker. Yet is deꝛᵉ in uſᵉ wiꝫ us, for de meſuring of wood-land, a peaꝛᵉ of 18 fooᵗᵉ.

Penᵉ of penny / peins of pen.

to Perboil, *vid.* parboil.

a Piel or rinᵉ *cortex*, to piel *decortico, unde* pilled / a peelᵉ to ſet bred into de oven, *pala*, F. *paelle* / a pil *pi-bula*.

a Pieꝛᵉ *pars*, F. *piece*: yet weꝛᵉ a *pieꝛᵉ doeꝫ ſignifiᵉ a kindᵉ [*ſpecies*] (weider it bee put abſolutᵉly, or wiꝫ its *genus*) it is, for differenᵉ, written wiꝫ ee vouel: as a peeꝛᵉ of ordnanᵉ *tormentum*; a peeꝛᵉ or gun *bombarda*; a peeꝛᵉ of plaᵗᵉ *vas argenteum* or *aureum*; a peeꝛᵉ or goblet *crater*; a peeꝛᵉ of gold, or a peeꝛᵉ † *aureus*.

* *Pars* [a partᵉ or pieᵉ] is eider *membrum* or *ſpecies* [a member or

a kindᵉ:] and derforᵉ as in Latin, by a Synecdoche, *pars* is often put for *membrum*, [*pars integri*] and soomtimᵉ for *species*: [*pars generis*] so in English is a pieᵉ used, soomtimᵉ for a kindᵉ, but morᵉ commonly for a member.

† For alðowgh ðe French, which account ðeir sums by Crouns, dooᵉ call a French Croun *aureus*, or *coronatus aureus*; yet wit us, who reckon by ðe pound, or 20 s, (*vid.* Pound) a peeᵉ (which is of ðat valuᵉ) is as fitly tearmed *Aureus*, or *as aureus*: a half-peeᵉ *semiaureus*, or *semissis aureus*: a croun or qarter-peeᵉ, *coronatus*, or *quadrans aureus*: a half-croun or half-qarter-peeᵉ, *semicoronatus*, or *sesunx aureus*.

to Peep or lookᵉ out / to piep as eicken dooᵉ *pipio*.

Pilatᵉ pr. n. / a pilot, Fr. *pilot navarchus* / a pirat *pirata*.

a Placᵉ or roomᵉ *locus* / a plaiᵉ or plais *passer, vulgò platessa*.

a Plea or suit *causa* / (ðowgh it coom of ðe Frenᵉ *plaid*, as to plead of *plaider*) a play or sport *lusus*.

a Poal *pertica* / ðe polᵉ of heaven *polus* / to powl *tondeo, unde* a powler or barber *tonsor* / ðe poll or powl of ðe hed: (for in soom woords [as boll, roll, toll, poll] ðey did writᵉ ll for wl after o, as weᵉ yet dooᵉ after a: *vid.* L. in cap. 1, § 4.) Ðis woord signifying properly ðe hinder part of ðe hed, is, by a *Synecdoche*, put for the hed; and ðe hed, by ðe samᵉ *Synecdoche*, for a man: as in our Statutᵉs * Aliens, &c for eaᵉ subsidi, sall pay eigt pencᵉ for every poll.

* An. 21. Jac.

a Postᵉ D. post, F. *posteau*, L. *postis*: *quòd sit positus in terram* / a postᵉ or hasti messenger, D. G. post. F. *poste*, of *positus* too, becaus ðe postᵉs or postᵉ-horses ar *positi* [let] in certain places to receiv ðe hasti messagᵉ onᵉ of an oðer: in F. heᵉ is also called *courreur* of *courrir* [*currere*;] as in Lat. *veredarius* of *veredus*, a swift hors.

to Pound or bray *pinso tundo* / a pound or pin-fold *claustrum* / a pound-weigt *libra*. Ðis Pound is of 2 sorts: ðe Troy-pound of 12 ounces, and Aver-de pois of 16 ounces. Ðe Troy ouncᵉ is of 3 sorts, 1, ðe Statutᵉ-ouncᵉ, 2 ðe oldᵉ Physik-ouncᵉ, 3 ðe Gold-smiths ouncᵉ.

I. Ðe Statutᵉ-ouncᵉ is divided into 20 (*a*) pencᵉ, and e-

very

very penni into 32 grains: so dat der' ar in dis ounc' 640 grains.

De Gold-smiths ounc' (wic is on' and de sam' in all countri's) is divided into eigt drams, and a dram into 3 scruples. A scruple conteining 20 grains, de dram hath 60, and de ounc' 480. Our goldsmiths, dat dey may seem' to enclin' to de Statut', reckon also, in part', by de penni-weigt: calling deir half-ounc' or 4 drams, 10' weigt: deir qarter-ounc' or 2, dr. 5' weigt: and deir half-qarter-ounc' or 1 dra. 2' ob: but den, to mak' up de just number of 60 grains in de dram, dey allow to every penni-weigt but 24 grains: but dese 24 ar eqall to de 32 of de Statut'. II.

De old Physik-ounc' was lik' wis' divided into 8 drams, and a dram into 3 scruples, and a scruple into 24 grains: so dat de dram conteineth 72, and de ounc' 576 grains. III.

Des' 3 sorts of ounces may differ little or noting in weigt, dowg dey differ not a little in de number of de grains: for 80 grains of ordinari lammas-weat in de midst of de ear, 72 of de fairest lammas, and 60 of de greatest wit' weat, weig eac of dem about a dram, or ij' ob.

But des' corn-grains beeing dus uneqall, de weigts mad' of dem must need's bee uncertain. It is der'for' most', (sayth * Fernelius) dat de minut' or least weigt (wic is de beginning of oder weigts, as de uniti is of numbers) bee certain; dat der' may bee on' constant rul' of weigts to Apothecari's and Physicians in all places: and sutc is de Gold-smiths grain, wic de sam' loov of gold' hath mad' on' and de sam' in all nations. Of dis der'for' de weigts of Medicin's, *recepta nunc lege*, ar dus establised: 20 sutc grains mak' a scruple, 3 scruples or 60 grains mak' a dram, 8 drams or 480 grains 1 ounc', and 12 ounces a pound.

* Method lib. 4. cap. 6.

(4) An English penni, which is called de * sterling, round wiout clipping, shall weigh 32 grains of wheat dri' in de midst of de ear: and 20 penc' [or 5 grot's] mak an ounc': and 12 ounces mak' a Pound. An. 31 *Ed.* 1, and 12 *H.* 7. wher'by appeeres dat at de tim' of de making

* v. Gallon.

making of dis Statut de penni Sterling was as great as our iij^{d}, and de grot^{e} as our shilling, fiv^{e} of which weigh an ounc^{e}. De Grot^{e} was so named of his greatnes: for, in old^{e} English, grot^{e} is as much as great, (de Dutch now say groto.) And der^{for}, as now a shilling, so den a grot^{e} was a fit peec^{e} to play wit all at Slid^{e}-trift: (which sport^{e} is ner^{e}of called Shov-grot^{e} to dis day) and as nou (5 shillings weighing an ounc^{e}) 12 tim^{es} 5 [or 60] shillings weigh a Pound; so den 12 tim^{es} 5 grot^{es}, or 20s was a full pound: wher^{e}of it is, dat our 20 shillings is yet called a Pound, dowgh indeed^{e} it bee but a 3rd part^{e} of it.

De pound of 16 ounces is called *Aver-de pois*, *quasi averer de pois*, i. to mak^{e} tru^{e} weigts; wic beeing a Frenc nam^{e}. I suppos^{e} was first ordeined in Franc^{e}: wenc^{e}, by reason of our neer^{e} trading wit dem, it cam^{e} over to us: and is nou (dowg not yet establised, but rader prohibited by law) generally used throwout de Realm, for de weiging of all commoditi^{es} besid^{es} bread, and dos^{e} things wic de Gold-smits and Physicians doo^{e} deal in.

Dis *Aver-de pois*-pound is bigger den de Troi-pound, dowg de ounc^{e} bee les: for 7 li Averd mak^{e} a Gallon; as 8 li Troi doo^{e}. *vide* Gallon.

to Pour^{e} powez *fundo* / pouer powers *potestas*: *vide* cap. 2. § 2.

to Pray *precor* / a prey *preda*.

* *Mat.* 2. 4. a Preas or throng *turba* / a prest *praestus*, *paratus* / prest reddy; of Fr. *preste*, *unde* prest-mooney.

a President, of *praesideo*, *praeses* [a chief or principall of a compani] / a précedent *exemplum*, de for^{e}last sort, (dowg of *praecedo*) according to de III rul^{e} of Accent / précedent [going befor^{e}] de for^{e}last long, (of de sam^{e} roo^{t}) according to de Exception.

a Prise *pretium* / a preis^{e} or priz^{e}, of Fr. *prise* [caught or taken] *manubia*: *unde* preison and prisoner: in wic two de i is short.

Q $\frac{a}{q}$ de letter / q half a q, i. *quadrans* a farding / q a not^{e} of entranc^{e} for Actors, (becaus it is de first letter of *quando*, wen) shewing wen to enter and speak.

a Quarel

a Marel *querela*, F. *querelle* / a quarel of glas *vitrum quadratum*, F. *quarrean* of *quarre*, becaus it is fourr squar': henc' a narri of ston's, becaus dey ar digged out fourr squar' F. *quarriere*.

a Mir' *chorus* / a qier of paper *scapus*, F. *cayer*.

R

a Rac' of ginger, of de Lat. *radice* [a root'] F. *racine*; wenc' a rac' or stok F. *race* / a ras' or coorst *stadium*, F. *haras*; (*unde harasser* to coorst', or weari wit coorsing) so dat, as wel for de original, as for differenc', it is to be written by s, rader den c / to ras' or scrap' out *delere*, D. raseren *ab erado* / to rais, or lift up, *erigo*.

a Rasour, F. *rasoir à rado*, *novacula* / a rasur' or scraping out *rasura*.

to Rak, D. racken, G. recken, *extendo tergum*; i. to rete or draw out in leng, as de tormenter doos de lims of a delinqent, wit de instrument so called: henc' to rak win's, i. to draw dem out by long racking-leders from de lee's. Of de torturing rak is named de rak of a cros-bow, wer' by de string is drawn up to de nut; and henc' *Metaphorice* a rak for spits to turn in, becaus it has teez' wit niks or spaces, as de cros-bow-rak has: henc' also a rak for eest' or fodder: and de rak' (dowg produced) seems to hav' de sam' original; becaus by his teez' it draws away corn or oder tings from de stubble or ground: and der'for' in D. is called raek of racken to rak'.

a Rai or sun-beam *radius* / a rai or Thorn-bak *raig*, F. *raye* / ray or aray *ordo*: as battail-ray / rei or darnel *lolium*, F. *yvroie*, becaus it mak's on' *yvre* [drunken.]

Rain *pluvia* / rains of a bridle *frenum* / reins of de bak *renes* / reign *regnum*.

a Raisin *uva passa*, F. *raisin*, D. rasin / reason *ratio* / rosin *resina*.

a Raven *corvus* / to ravven *rapio voro*.

a Realm *regnum* / a ream or knite of paper, of de Duite woord rieme *corrigia*: so mus paper as is conveniently knit in on' band for a fardeal [wic is 20 qiers] *papyri fasciculus*.

to Reap *metere*, D. reapen/ to rip *diſſuere*.

to Reav or draw out ꝥreds knit or woven *revelvo* (wic ꝥreds ar called reavings)/ a reev *præfectus*, [an officer or commander under an oder] D. reve or gereve: *unde* greve or grave, in de Nederlands, a Count or Earle, S. Reſa or gereſa *contracte* graef: wer' not' dat ge is but a ſuppletiv' particle, as in gebead gebleſſed, &c. and a is uſed as e qieſcent, or rader as de Frenc e feminin' in *homme*, *famme*, &c. In de Weſtern part's reev' is a * Bailif of a manour or franchis. Of reev' ar divers compounds: as Kent-reev', port-reev', ſir'-reev', *contracte* ſirev (or, after de † hig Dute-dialect, ſiref) wic is again contracted into ſriev.

* F. bailif. D. Baillv. or Baellv.

† v. F. in Indice.

to Reſt, *vide* Wzeſt.

Rigt *rectus*/ a rit' *ritus*/ to writ' *ſcribo*/ a wrigt *faber*: as a cart-wrigt, a mil-wrigt, a ſipwrigt.

a Rim' or frozen miſt hanging wit' on de tree's *pruina*/ a rhym' *rhythmus*.

a Rod *virga*/ a rod' for ſips to rid' in, *ſinus*, *ſtatio*/ a rood' or rod *crux*/ a rood' of land [i. aker.]

Rom' *Roma*/ room' *locus*.

Roug *ſcaber*/ to roug or mak' roug, as Sheer' men do' wit handles, *ſcabrare*/ a row or rew *ſeries*/ to row, as watermen do', *remigo*.

to Rowl *volvo*, F. *rouler*: henc' a rowler and rowling-pin: henc' alſo a rowl of paper, becaus it is rowled up togeder: wic de Lawyers writ' roll rolls; as de Maſter of de rolls. *vid.* Woal.

a Ru' or herb-grac', F. *ruerunta*/ to rew or bee grieved for, G. rewen *dolere*/ a rew or row, D. reye *ſeries*.

Ruin fall or deſtruction, *ruina*/ a ruhen de dam-partridg, of de Teutonik rufen *vocare clamare*, and henne or hinne *galina*, *quod perdix mater arguto clamore diſperſos convocat pullos*/ rougen eeel', ſo called of de rougnes of his coat: but deſe two ar vulgarly pronounced ruen or ruin, lik' de former.

S. a Saf' to keep' meat in, F. *ſauf penarium penſile*/ ſaf', F. *ſauv'*

F. *sauve salvus.*

to Say *dico*/to say or assay, F. *essayer tento*/say, F. *saye* [a kind' of stuf]/ de sea *mare.*

a Sak *saccus*/sek, F. *vin sec*, i. *vinum siccum, propter siccandi & vistamandi vim.*

a Salad or hed-piec', F. *salade galea* (v. Helm)/a sallet, of F. *salette* [sorrel ;] becaus sorrel is de best sallet herb.

a Sargeant or rader sergeant, *quasi servitus* : (for it always signifyet an inferior, but such on' as hat oders inferior unto him in de sam' profession : as a sergeant at arms, a sergeant in de wars, a sergeant at law, a sergeant in de Kings housthold) / a surgian contracted of *kirurgian*, F. *chirurgien, chirurgus.*

a Saver, dat doo't neider win nor los', of to sav' or keep', *servo*/a Saviour *salvator*, F. *Sauveur* of *Sauver*, to sav' or mak' saf', *salvo*/a savour, i. a smel or tast: F. *saveur sapor, à savourer sapere* : *unde* savouri [too't som, dat hat a good tast'] F. *savoureux* or *savourense* / savori de herb, F. *savoree, satureia.*

a Scal' of a fif *squama* / a scal' of a balanc' *lanx*/a scal' and compas *scala, & circinus* / a scall [de lot'som sor' of de head] *achor* : *unde* a scalld head, wic is affected wit dat sor' / to scald, D. schauden, F. *eschauder, liquore ferv. burere* : *unde* scalded *ambustus aquâ, aut alio liquore.*

to Ceas or stay *cesso*/to seis seaz or lay hold on *occupo*, F. *saiser* : (unde *saisine*, and in Englis, seisin, as liveri and seisin) / to scs' or rat' *censeo, unde* a cesing *censura.*

a Season, a tim', or du' tim' F. *saison, tempus, opportunitas* / to season wit salt F. *saler, condio.*

to Sel *vendo*, a seller *venditor*/a cel *cella*; a cellar *cellarium.*

to Sear or cauteriz' *cauterizo*, D. sozen : hence a sear-ring-iron *cauterium*/ to cer' wit a cering-candle *incerare*, F. *encirer* ; and a cercloz *ceratum*, F. *cerot*, of *cera.*

Sever' *severus* / to sever *separo.*

a Sis' *senio* / de sis' or assis' of Justices, F. *assise* of assessoir/ sizes or quantiti, as de siz' of hiv's / siz' to make colours stik *glutinamentum.*

a Sink *sentina* / a cinq. of de F. *cinque, pentas.*

Sins *peccata* / sinc' *à quo.*

Sit' or placing *situs* / sigt or seeing *visus.*

Sleigt or skil *versutia* / sligt *tenuis.*

Sodden *coctus* / soddain or suddain, Fr. *soudain, subitus.*

Solder or soder, Fr. *soldure*, Ital. *soldatura*, à Latino *solidare*, i. *solidum facere* / a souldier, D. soldaet, F. *soldat, qui salario conducitur ad militandum.*

de Sogl' of de foot' *planta* / de sol' of a soo' *solea* / de sowl *anima* / a sol' [fish] *solea.*

a Sor' or grief *mœror*: (henc' sorri *tristis*, and sorrow *tristitia*: wenc' sorrowful) / to soar, as a hauk doo' it, passing *alising*) *rum volitare* / a soar, *dama quadrimus*; *unde* a sorel *mœnus* / sorrel *oxalis.*

a Sow *sus* / to sow or cast seed' *sero*: henc' a sower *sator* / to sow or sew *suo*: henc' a sower *sutor* / sour *acidus.*

Sound *solidus* / a sound *sonitus* / to swoon' *deficere*, wic wee pronounc' also sound: henc' a swooning *defectus.*

Sous *sues* / sous *offa suina cervisiâ macerata*: unles wee wil writ' it wit' mollifyed, souc'.

South *meridies* / soth' tru't / henc' to sod' (as of clos to clod') [to flatter, or avous to bee tru' watsoever an oder man say's:] henc' also a Sothsayer not a Southsayer, *arspex.*

Sum *aliquis* / a sum *summa.*

a Summer in building, q. soom-mer' or mor': (for de joices being der' to joined mak' an oder stori') / summer *æstas.*

Sun *Sol filius* / sun *Sol.*

Suth *vid.* South.

a Spear or rader speer', as de Duits / a sper' *sphæra.*

Spic' *aroma* / speic' of *species* a kind', as a speic' of an agu'.

de Spring *ver* / to spring *orior* / a spring' *pedica.*

a Star' *sturnus*: wenc' starling *idem* / to star' *obstupefio fixis oculis & sublatis supercilijs intueri* / a stair or step

to alcend or deſcend by, *gradus* / a ſtaw *ſtallus*.

a Statu' or imag' *ſtatua* / a ſtatut' *ſtatutum* / a ſtatur' *ſtatura*: many corruptly ſay a hors of a good ſtatut', for ſtatur'.

to Steal *furor* / ſteel' *chalybs*.

a Steed' or hors *equus* / a ſteed *vicem*, or *locus* (*unde* ſteedi and ſteedfaſt, dat ſtandet faſt in his plac',) D. ſted: and ſo was it anciently written in Engliſh (e being comonly put for ee, *vid.* cap. 1, § 2.) and not ſtead: wic a gree' neider to de original, nor found. Of ſteed is compounded Steward [hee dat warded or keepet de ſteed of an oder:] as our great STEWARD doo't de ſteed of God. In wic reſpect, dis nam' doo't now as rigtly agree unto him, beeing de ſuprem' Magiſtrat' under God; as at de firſt it did unto his noble * Anceſtor: wo, beeing Steeward unto dat King, wo' ſeat and ſtat' big rigt lin' hat ſitenc' rigtly poſſeſſed, left dis great Sirnam' to dis great Hous.

* *Walter de ſoon of Fleance de ſoon of Banquo*: to whom' it was ſtrang'ly for'-told (abov 300 yeer's befor' it began to bee fulfilled) dat hee indeed' ſhoold' not bee King: but out of his loins ſhoold' coom a rac' of Kings, dat ſhoold, for ever rul' Scotland: (vid. *Peter Heylyn* in Scotia) which Oracle, as it hath been hederto verifyed for 10 generations ſucceſſiv'ly: SO BEE IT hereafter, bot in dis, and in all oder part's of de Britiſh Empir', tro de Worldsend'.

Steep' *declivis* / to ſtiep', G. ſtipfen, *macero*.

a Steer' *juvencus* / to ſtier' a ſip *guberno*, of D. ſtier, [de ſtern.]

a Stil', D. ſteghel *ſcala* / a ſtyl' or form of writing *ſtylus*.

Straigt *reſtus* / ſtrait or narrow *anguſtus*.

Straw *ſtramen* / to ſtrew *ſterno*.

to Stu' [D. ſtoven, Fr. *eſtuver*, L. *vaporare*] is to heat and boil gently in a cloſ' veſſel: as to ſtu' prun's, &c. henc' a ſtu' or hot-hous, D. ſtove, Fr. *eſtuve*, L. *vaporarium*: in wic (beeing cloſ' wit fir' under) men uſ' to heat and ſweat demſelvs: and henc' de ſtu's, i. a brodelhous, Fr. *eſtuves*, D. bozvel, G. hure-haus; becaus hot-houſes wer'

wer' fit cloaks for incontinenci, and in lik'lihood, de firſt brodel-houſes: and at dis tim', if hot-houſes bee not hoor'-houſes; yet hoor'-houſes bee hot houſes; and many tim's ſo hot to deir gueſts, dat hee ſcap's wel dat ſcap's burning.

a Surgian not ſurgeon, *vid.* Sargeant.

T

Tall *procerus*/ a tal' *fabula*/ a tail *cauda*/ a teal *querquedula*.

a Tar' *ervilia*/ to tear *lacero*/ a teer' *lachryma*, *v.* in c. a, § a. ea for ee.

a Taſſel *v.* Toſſel.

Tim' *tempus*/ tym' *thymus*.

To *ad*/ too *quoque* or *nimis*/ two *duo*/ *ejuſdem ſoni. v.* c. 1, § 1, *in fine*)/ a to' *digitus pedis*/ tow *ſtupa*.

Tol' or impoſt *tolonium*/ to towl or entic' *illicio*.

a Toſſel or tuft, of to toſ *agito*, becaus hanging looſ', it is toſſed to and fro/ a taſſel or rader tercel, [de mal' of a goſhawk or of a falcon] (wic is called a Tercel gentle) Fr. *Tiercelet* of tiers de third, *quaſi tertia fœmina pars*: for in doſ', & all kind's of hawks, de mal's, as muc de leſ and weaker, ar ſubject to de femal's.

a Tre of *tres*, *ternio*/ a trey of tree *trulla*: wenc' alſo tree'n, as a tree'n platter.

a* Trump tuba, F. *trompe*, It. *tromba*: of trump *promuſcis*, de ſnout of de Elepant, wic is lik' wiſ' Ital. and Hiſp. *tromba*, and F. *trompe*: de wic-ſcom corruptly call, the Elepants trunk. For trump [*tuba*] wee doſ' mor' commonly uſ' de diminutiv' *trumpet*, of de D. and F. *trumpette*, and Ital. *trombetta*/ a trump in de card's: of F. *tromper* to deceiv; becaus, wen on' hat playd de beſt of a ſuit, wer'-by hee think to win, hee is deceived by de tromp; and loſet de trik/ de trunt or bodi of a tree wit-out bougs, *truncus*, of *truncus*, *a*, *um*, [maimed, or dat hat his lims cut off:] *unde* a ſelt, covered wit leder as with a bark, and wit-out feet', is called a Trunk.

* Cor. 15.]

a Twin, *vel* tiins tween, *gemellus*, D. tweeling, of D. twee,

twee, and G. tween, two: henc' to twin' or twerk two threds togeder.

a Val' or valli, *vallis* / to vail i.e. to stoop' or yeeld' down, (as to vail bonnet) F. *avaller* / a veil or covering *velum*, I. *vela*, D. weil: dowg it bee vulgarly written vail: so differing mor' dan need's from de original, and not differing from a woord of different sens / to avail or profit, F. *valoir*: wenc' avails or vails, i. e. advantages, or profits abcov covenant.

a Vat', rader dan a fat', becaus in D. vat, and G. vasz, à Lat. *vas*: *unde* a Diërs vat', a eeel's vat', &c. for wic som say eeel's fat' / a vault or arced rof', F. & D. voulte *fornix* / to vault, F. *volter*, I. *voltare*, à Lat. *volitare*.

a Vial [or narrow-nek't glas] D. vial. F. *phiale*, of Lat. *phiala*, of Gr. φιάλη / a viol [a musical instrument] D.G. viol, F. *viole*, Ital. *viola*, à Lat. *viola*: wic in form it doo's resemble: to wit, dat kind' of *viola*, wic is called Harts-eas.

a Visag' *vultus* / a visard or mask *persona* / a viser or figt of an helmet, *visorium*, F. *visiere*.

Vittels wric' victuals.

W

a Wain *plaustrum*, of wagon [D. waeghen] of to wag [D. waeghelen] / de wan' or decreas of de moon' [D. wan i. defect or want of ligt] / to wean, G. entwehenen *ablacto*.

a Way *via* / to weig act. *pendo*, pass. *pendeo*.

Waits or Hobois *tibiæ* / weigts *pondera*.

Wast *eras* / a wast' or middle *cinctura* / a wast' ground *vastum* / wast' or los *damnum jactura* / to wast' or wear *tero* / to wast' or lay wast' *depopulor*.

to Wear or put on *induo* / to wear or wast' *attero* / to wear or bee wasted *atteror* / war' *merx* / a wer' to stop a water-cours', G. wehr of wehren *resistere*.

a Weader or gelded seep', D. weder and weer *vervex* / weder *tempestas* [*tam serena quàm turbida*:] wic is ill

written wiꝫ ðe diꝑong ea, ſeeing it is alwayꝭ pronounced ſort: and ðer'for' ðe Duitſ doo' alſo wriꝭ it wiꝫ a dubble ꝺ wedder, and ðe hig' Germans wetter, wiꝫ a dubble t: ðe oðer woord may, for differenc', retein his ꝺ: ðe raðer becauꝭ it is not ſorted in ðe original by ꝺd.

a Weſand *gula* / a weeſel G. a wiſel *muſtela* / a weevel, G. a wibel *curculio*.

Whoꝛ', *vide* Woꝛ'.

Wild' *agreſtis* / to weild *verſare*, as I cannot weild diſ ſwoord': *unde* an unweildi bodi / to weld or mingle *miſceo*, wer'of weld-cuꝺs, becauꝭ ðey ar mad' by welding cold' wey wiꝫ ðe hot.

a Wimble *terebellum* / a wimple or muffler *oris velum*.

Wind' *vinio* / to wind' *torqueo* / a wind' or wind *ventus*: henc' a windoꝛ, i. e. a doꝛ' for ðe wind' to enter: (as in Greek' ὠὴ of ἄημι) ðowg now ðe glaſ, in moſt' places, doo' ſut it out.

Wound, of to wind', *tortus* / a woond' *vulnus*.

Woꝛt, properly ðe licour of al' or beer' befoꝛ' it be runned, *muſtum* / wurt an herb, D. wurta or wirta: henc' Wirtſberg, Lat. *herbipolis*. Verſtegan. Ðis woord is moſt uſed wiꝫ us in compounds, as col'-wurt or cal'-wurt, liver-wurt, rib-wurt, ſ' Johns wurt, &c.

Wꝛeck is periſhing or utter ruin', *ruina*: as in ſip wreck *naufragium* / wreak is revenge, S. wreck, *vindicta*.

to Wꝛeſt or wring *torqueo* / reſt *quies* / ðe reſt *reliqui* / a wriſt *carpus*.

to Wꝛit' / a wright / *vid.* Wigt.

Wꝛong *injuria* / wroꝛging of to wring.

Wurt *vid.* woꝛt.

Y

Yarn *penſum* / to earn *mereor*.

Yeoman, of ðe Teutonik goman, for goodman, [ðe maſter of de hous:] for ỿ and g ar in many woords uſed indifferently: as in gut' and yat', gitten and yitten, Guild-hall, and yild-hall: ðe low Duitſ affecting ðe ☞:

as wer' dey say gaerd for yard, gaem or gam for yam, galpen for to yelp, ghist [barm,] for yæst, ghistert and ghistteren for yesterday, ghy for yæ, gær' for yær', genoug for ynoug, &c.

Yer' and yerst, *vide* Er' and erst.

Yew, *vide* Ew.

Yeer' *annus* / ear *auris*.

Yow *vos*, founded, according to de original, yu *vid.* c. 3. § 2, ¶ 3.) / Yw a træ, not yiw; dowg it bee so founded: *vid.* Iw.

Zeal, *zelus* / a seal *sigillum*. Z

Eeu' not eu'. *vid.* c. 3, § 3, ¶ 4. €

Den *tunc* / dan *quàm*. Dis differenc' between' den and dan is * ancient: and not without good ground. For den analogically answering to wen, (as der' to wer', or dat to wat) doo' rigtly retein his e: and dan in de Duite is alwais written dan, not den: as *Act.* 5, 29. Yen moet God meer ghehoorsaem, dan den menschen. Answerable unto den and dan, all oder languages hav' lik' wis' different words to expref des' different significations: de Greek' hat τότε and ἢ, de L. *tunc* and *quàm*, de F. *adonc* and *que*, and de D. doe and dan: of wic two (deir † Đ being turned into de Saxon đ) ar mad' de Englis doe and dan: as lik' wis' wer' dey say de, dat, dit, or dese [*sing.* and *plur.*] wee say de, dat, dis, des'. All wic considered, der' is little reason, dat wee shold' leav Antiqiti (dat gives distinct nam's to divers things) for a groundles Novelti, making dat confusion, wic oder languages doo' not admit. Đ

* as in *Polychronicon* written in de days of *Edw.* 3. and printed by *Winken de Word* in H. 7. tim'.

† whic is also turned into đ *vid.* Đ.

Throug by, or by means of / through, from on' sid' or end' to de oder: as throug Krist', thorow de wilderness. Des' two words, different in voic' and sens, coom of de D. thoro, (wic is used indifferently for dem both) þ being turned into our þ. (*vide* Þ) But de first hav * ou, de oder † o, in stead of oo: so dat, if wee respect oder sound Þ

* *vid.* Þ 1. inc. 2, § 2.

† *vid.* O inc. 1, § 2.

or originall; wee muſt writ' as wee ſay, ꝛꝛoꝛg and ꝛoyꝛ, ꝛaiw.

Goꝛt' not Gowt'.

Heer' pur' or unmixt *ſimplex*, as ſeer' corn, *ſeer' boorn' / to ſear, or rader ſeer', as it is pronounced, D. ſeuered *ſeuideo*: anciently it was written ſer', e for ee, as de manner den was: (*vid.* c. 1, § 2) henc' ſar', a part' or portion; and ſir', a counti or part' of a dominion: wic, in de Sout part's, is founded ſeer', *comitatus*.

* deer' water: of which a toun in Dorcet. and a village in Hampt. is called Sherborn.

to Hoot' *ſagitto* / to ſout, *vociferor*: i.e. *ſonoram inarticulatam exultantis vocem edo*.

to Hꝛeev' (*unde* ſheeſt) *ſcrutari arcana, delictorum confeſſionem exigere* / a ſhiev *vicecomes*. *vid.* Hev' and ſeer'.

Wedet *quò*: ſo hedet *huc*, dedet *illuc*: (*vid.* cap. 3, § 4, ¶ 2.) / weider *uter*, *utrùm*: ſo eider *alter*, *aut*; and neider *neuter*, *neque*.

De veniâ ſcripſi: quorum non gloria nobis
Cauſa; ſed utilitas, officiumq; fuit.

FINIS.

De PRINTER to de READER.

DE want of Karacters for ſom Aſpirat's, wic cold' not preſently bee provided, wee ar fain to ſuppli', wit de ſimple letters, and de Aſpiration adjoyned: wic neverdeles (wee hop') wil bee no great hinderanc' to de learners; if dey call dem boꝛ' togeder by de on' nam' of de Aſpirat', wic dey ſtand for.

De *Feminin' Monarki'*, ſo long by ſiniſter means deteined, wil ſortly comm forꝛ, corrected and enlarged by furder experienc'. *Farwel.*